FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIETNAMESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 FEB

AU250947 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 25 (ATA) — A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Le Khac, arrived in our country yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agollt, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

On February 24 talks were held between the Albanian delegation headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and the Vietnamese delegation headed by the minister of foreign trade, Le Khac. During the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides exchanged opinions on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

In honour of the Vietnamese delegation, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, gave a dinner yesterday. It was attended by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

ALIA GREETS KUWAITI AMIR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU250927 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 25 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent this message of greetings to the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah:

The celebration of your national day provides me with the opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to send you my cordial greetings and to at the same time formulate the best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly people of Kuwait.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU250905 Sofia BTA in English 0740 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- The leader of the French diplomacy Mr. Roland Dumas, who paid a three-day official visit to this country, assessed Bulgaro-French relations as "excellent". Speaking before journalists he said that there is a common wish to maintain these relations at their present high level and to improve them further where it is possible. The French minister noted that in spite of the fact that France and Bulgaria belong to different political systems and unions, there is a fruitful dialogue between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Mr. Roland Dumas cited a few examples of the activation of bilateral relations, including the two-fold increase of reciprocal trade in the last four years. Last year Bulgaro-French trade amounted to 2 milliard francs. As regards the prospects before [as received] economic cooperation, the minister of external relations of France said that the wishes of the two countries to this end are close and that there exist possibilities for active business contacts is the food industry, in chemistry, in the exchange of technologies, in communications equipment and in a number of other branches of the economy. The Minister paid special attention to joint societies.

Mr. Roland Dumas gave a high assessment to his talks with the Bulgarian state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov and with other officials which concentrated on the global issues of our times: the East-West relations, disarmament and the prospects which the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva revealed. In this connection he recalled the French stand as regards the Strategic Defence Initiative which is reserved. France will not take part in the research work to this end because it regards the realization of the "star wars" programme as leading to the militarization of space. In an appropriate moment Paris will not reject a progress towards disarmament.

As regards the declaration of the Soviet party leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986, Mr. Roland Dumas said that it contains interesting, resourceful and bold initiatives. Instead of a "space shield" which would make the nuclear missiles superfluous, the Soviet Union is offering a straightforward rejection of the latter, Mr. Roland Dumas pointed out.

This morning the minister of external relations of France, Mr. Roland Dumas, left this country. At the airport he was seen off by Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr. Petur Mladenov, and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU131137 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

In the name of the BCP Central committee and in my own name I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

We are convinced that the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples, and for the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and the fraternal Cuban people great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Third PCC Congress and in further socialist construction in your native land.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES NOTED IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

AU251301 Sofia BTA in English 1144 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Today, the official publication of the National Assembly "DURZHAVEN VESTNIK" carries a decree of the State Council for the closing down and setting up of committees and other bodies with the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Mr. Georgi Yordanov and Mr. Georgi Karamanev, who at the latest session of the National Assembly on January 27, 1985 were elected respectively as chairman of the Economic Council with the Ministerial Council, chairman of the Council for Science, Culture and Education with the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council with the Council of Ministers, were also appointed deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

The Committee for Social Information With the Council of Ministers has been closed down.

The following committees have been set up:

-- Committee for the Prices With the Council of Ministers,
-- Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure Organization With the Council of Ministers,
-- Committee for Geology With the Ministerial Council,
-- Central Statistics Department With the Council of Ministers with the rank of a committee with the Council of Ministers.

A decree of the State Council appoints:

-- Mr. Todor Bozhinov to the post chairman of the Committee of Environment Conservation With the Council of Ministers in the place of Mr. Georgi Pavlov who was relieved from this post,
-- Mr. Petur Balevski to the post chairman of the Committee of the Prices,
-- Mr. Stefan Staynov, former first deputy minister of the former Ministry of Construction and Territorial Structure, to the post chairman of the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure,
-- Mr. Veselin Nikiforov, former chairman of the former Committee for Social Information, to the post chairman of the Central Statistics Department,
-- Mr. Ivan Pandev to the post chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy With the Ministerial Council,
-- Mr. Radion Dakov, former deputy minister of metallurgy, to the post chairman of the Committee for Geology.

The decree also appoints deputy chairmen and a secretary of the Economic Council With the Council of Ministers.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT VARNA CITY BCP CONFERENCE

AU141940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Elena Racheva and RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Nikolay Stanev report: "The Time Dictates a Change in Thought and Action -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov Takes Part in the Work of the Accountability-Election Conference of the Varna City Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in the festively decorated hall of the Palace of Culture and Sport in Varna, the delegates gathered for the Fourth Accountability-Election Conference of the Varna City Party Organization -- construction workers, scientific workers, seamen, architects, dockers, and veterans. They came with the sincere aspiration and ambition to make a frank, realistic assessment of what had been done, not to pass over in silence either weaknesses or shortcomings, and to outline prospects which are to correspond with the new criteria and requirements.

Standing up, with cries of "BCP -- BCP" and a prolonged storm of applause, the delegates from the many-thousand-strong detachment of the Varna Communists greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the work of the Varna Okrug and city party organizations, of the Communists, and of all workers. He outlined the immense historic achievements of our people during the last 30 years, which is a fruit of the consistently and steadfastly applied April strategic line, and dwelt on the new complex tasks which are dictated by the time and by life at the present stage of history. He devoted particular attention to the need to grasp the significance of and apply in practice the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, to develop dynamic scientific work on a broad scale, to achieve fundamental changes in the administration of the country and, first and foremost, in the management of the economy, and for the scientific-technological revolution to become a cause of our entire nation. Finally, the first party and state leader dwelt on certain issues of the international situation and of the struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to preserve peace in the world.

ZHIVKOV, YORDANOV ATTEND DISTRICT BCP CONFERENCE

AU191436 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The 30th accountability-election conference of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP organization is being held in the "Georgi Kirkov" hall of the Party House. The delegates and guests extremely cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; ministers and leaders of social-political and economic organizations; veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles; and frontranking workers. The introductory speech was delivered by Aleksandur Emilov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP committee. He stressed the fruitful creative work of the people of the rayon and positive achievements attained during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan, which prove in a convincing way the unity and cohesion of the communists and all the workers of the Dimitrov Rayon of Sofia around the April general BCP line and their readiness to meet the 13th BCP Congress with new inspired deeds of labor.

BCP DEMANDS NEW STYLE FOR PARTY CONFERENCES

AU192211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Okrug Party Conferences -- Frank, Critical, and Creative Discussion With April-Like Strictness"]

[Excerpts] The BCP's accountability-election campaign is entering a new important and responsible stage, namely, the okrug conferences. Ahead lies a profound and frank, criticial and constructive discussion among the Communists of what has been completed and achieved during the period under review and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and of the directions in the work of the party organizations and the labor collectives for implementing the country's scientific-technological and social-economic policies. The delegates to the 13th BCP Congress will also be elected.

The municipal, rayon, and city conferences that have just ended demonstrated that the party's dynamic creative and organizing activity following the February plenum has led to important changes in the methods of thinking and action of the cadres and the main part of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, and has accelerated the improvement of the style and methods of work as well as the changes in both the base and the superstructure of our society.

The accountability-election conferences have demonstrated that within the party and society an atmosphere is being created of free discussion of the issues, of criticism and self-criticism, and of sharp irreconcilability toward shortcomings and negative phenomena.

At the same time, it has been apparent at the conferences that here and there old weaknesses have not been overcome or are being overcome slowly, such as a routine manner of thinking, inertia in actions, self-satisfaction with what has been achieved and complacency, lowered criteria, sham activity, and a discordance between words and deeds. There are still instances where those who are to speak are determined in advance, and this even amid the cadres which have most need of an objective assessment "from below," instead of presenting a laudatory picture of the work of the units and collectives led by them and thus actually reducing to a minimum the opportunities for each delegate to participate in the work of the conference. In some places the criticism was anonymous, and the self-criticism negligible, while in others cadres have continued to draw comparisons with themselves, instead of those who are ahead of them and with the top world achievements in one or another field. Citing of what has been achieved as compared to yesterday and not to tomorrow and to the best examples, is undoubtedly leading to a harmful complacency which is in contradiction to the criteria and requirements of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. Not everywhere has the gravitation been overcome toward verbosity, superfluous repetition of the new postulates and tasks, and applause in their support, instead of energetically setting about performing determined actions for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. At the municipal conference in the town of Rila quite a few weaknesses and shortcomings were criticized, but without mentioning the names of those responsible. This type of "tactfulness" only goes to prove that not everywhere have the conditions been created for the truth to be spoken straight out, for things to be called by their true names, and for party comradeship to be strengthened.

The January plenum of the BCP Central Committee has raised the slogan "change is necessary!" -- speedy, consistent and decisive change. A powerful impetus to the work to achieve a profound reorganization is expected to be given by the okrug accountability-election conferences.

At these conference the Communists will put forward for in-depth discussion the cardinal problems of social development and of the labor collectives, will measure their work -- both hitherto and in the future -- by the high criteria of the February and January plenums, and will direct their work toward the goals which the party is setting, giving first place to the accelerated mastery, creation, and application of scientific and technological achievements.

However, not only what will be discussed is important, but also how it will be discussed. Here change is no less necessary. New criteria, approaches, and forms are a must for the new content of the discussion, and a favorable atmosphere is required to enable the discussions to be held in a truly collective and democratic spirit, the decisions to be adopted, and the main direction for future work to be chosen. The accountability report should provide the tone for this, for a businesslike and efficient atmosphere, and for a radical change in thought and actions and in style and methods. The time has come for set pieces and stage directions which restrict the action of democratic centralism to be driven from the scene. Strict, but objective exactingness, personalized criticism -- not only from the top down, but also in the other direction, an implacable attitude toward shortcomings, dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, aspiration toward world-standard achievements instead of complacency, fewer words and more deeds -- this is what is wanted now, these are the standards by which the ideological and organizational content of the conference should be measured.

ZHIVKOV LEADS SESSION ON NEW LABOR CODE

AU211056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] In Sofia a session of the party-governmental commission to draw up a draft for a new Labor Code ended a short while ago. The session was led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The participants in the discussion voiced full support and unanimous approval of the proposed document. The party-governmental commission adopted the draft for the new Labor Code and decided that it should be put forward for discussion and adoption in the National Assembly at its session prior to the 13th BCP Congress.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT NAVY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU141513 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Colonel Georgi Atanasov and Captain First Class Yani Poptomov: "In Step With the Order of Time"]

[Excerpts] "What we need now is a decisive change in our way of thinking and our approach toward the tasks!" This thought of our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov permeated the report of the Political Department headed by Rear Admiral Vulcho Zhelev and the statements of the delegates to the all-navy party conference. The conference was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; deputy ministers of national defense; admirals; officers; midshipmen; and military employees. Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the conference. Simultaneously, the requirements pressuppose high criteria, irreconcilability to weaknesses, and dissatisfaction with the results that have been achieved. The existence of such weaknesses is proof of the fact that party influence has not always reached the consciousness of every community, and that many reserves in the activity of the political organs have not been utilized.

The repetition of the same weaknesses, underestimating the general training, the cliches and simplifications, the incomplete engagement of the personnel in the studies, the limited influence of the party-political work in the accelerated introduction of the scientific-technological progress, and the lack of organization, occasionally manifested, require a significant improvement of work.

Of course, these weaknesses can be overcome because they spring from certain shortcomings in the style and methods of leadership of certain Communists -- commanders and political workers. In other words, the style of work must exercise such an influence that the various activities in Navy life must be elevated to the requirements of the enhanced criteria. It is qualitative and quantitative indexes which must be dominant. It is in this direction that the efforts of the party organizations, political workers, and all Communists must concentrate.

A detailed statement on these matters was read by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. After greeting the conference on behalf of the Politburo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, he positively evaluated the conference's work.

He dwelled in more detail on some aspects of the present international situation. The main political event of the last year was the Geneva summit, which brought mankind hope but hardly reassurance. The USSR and the countries of the socialist community traveled their half of the road leading to the summit with real deeds and appeared at the summit with fully acceptable and real proposals.

The common understanding that nuclear war is inadmissible under the present conditions, that it could not be conducted, and that there could be no winners or losers in this war was one of the most important achievements of the Geneva dialogue, the minister of national defense stressed.

The approach of NATO and the United States is completely different. Now they are intensely developing conventional means of armed combat, whose striking power is close to that of nuclear means. The appearance of "SDI" is a qualitatively new aspect in the military-political situation. According to the designs of its creators it is supposed to cause a total destabilization of the existing strategic parity and ensure the indisputable military superiority and hegemony of the United States in the world.

This, of course is to "reckon without the owner," as our people say. As Comrade Gorbachev stated at his press-conference in Geneva "The Soviet leadership immediately instructed the competent organizations and scientists about their tasks, and we can say that our answer will be effective, will cost less, and will be completed in a shorter time."

These words leave no doubt as to the possibilities of the great Soviet country, and I myself can add the following: We are proud to be friends and allies of the great USSR.

Further on Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke about the political upsurge of the Bulgarian people and Bulgaria's soldiers in connection with worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress. The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums and the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov reflect the main problems which the party placed in the first line on the eve of the Congress. Now the decisions of the last BCP Central Committee plenum of 24 and 25 Janaury 1986 are the focus of our society's attention.

Afterwards he dwelled on scientific-technological developments and the introduction of the best achievements in the military area and especially in the Navy. In this context he pointed out certain positive aspects as well as some weaknesses. If computers are being introduced now, this is being done in order to raise the technological skills of the personnel, perfect training, expand its creative thought, and in the final account, in order to better utilize the combat possibilities of the arms, equipment, and the systems of management.

The other major issue on which Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke, and which is in the limelight of our sociopolitical life in these precongress days, was the improvement of the style and methods of work. Much has been done in this respect. However, now it is not enough just to admit the need to reorganize style. We need more deeds and practical efforts in this area. The successful solution of these issues requires us to increase our businesslike approach and the operational character of the work, and resist sluggishness.

Speaking about control activity he stressed that, for us, this means to exercise control everywhere and at any time tasks are being solved. It is the duty of the controller to study the positive experience and transfer it to other units. It was pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the preventive character of the control activity.

Special attention was devoted to perfecting cadre activity from the positions of the new party postulates on the confidence, care, and attention for the cadres, and principled exigence toward their work. The role of the political organs and the party organizations in this direction is great. They are called upon to educate the officers in a spirit of love toward the military profession, and to make efforts for their political, professional, and spiritual growth.

It is well known that the army is an organization whose existence is impossible without iron military discipline. Consequently, commanders and both party and Komsomol organizations must constantly focus on the issue of strengthening discipline.

Finally, the minister of national defense stressed that the successful implementation of all tasks placed on the army depends greatly on the commanders, staffs, political organs, and the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations. The Navy has mature, strong, and combat-able party organizations, which have repeatedly shown their skill in mobilizing the communists and ensuring their vanguard role in the struggle for high combat readiness.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov called upon the participants in the conference, and in their persons, to the communists and sailors, to turn the days preceding the 13th BCP Congress into days of days of high political activity and selfless sailors' work for elevating the combat readiness of the vessels and the units to a higher level.

The conference took place in the spirit of modern requirements. It thoroughly reviewed the activity of the party organizations on the actual issues of further improving the training and combat readiness of the units and vessels.

U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

LD251524 PRAGUE in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Radek Wanke commentary]

[Text] An extraordinary meeting took place today in Geneva between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States which are holding talks there on nuclear disarmament and on the problems of space militarization. What was the purpose of this meeting? The reply to that question comes in our commentary of the day written by our editor Radek Wanke.

The Soviet and American delegations held an extraordinary meeting today in Geneva so that Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, could present a letter from President Ronald Reagan which is a reply to the Soviet proposals for total and general nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. The Soviet Union was thus kept waiting for more than a month to find out what kind of response its proposals would elicit from the White House.

The response from the world public was unequivocally positive. That was why it was impossible simply to brush the Soviet proposals off the table; that was why today's meeting in Geneva was preceded by a campaign of propaganda.

The exact wording of the letter is still not known, but an idea of its content can be gleaned from what has appeared in the U.S. media. It has to be said that these are not far-reaching proposals -- not by a long shot! Indeed, according to reported sources, the U.S. President has focused solely on one of the spheres referred to in the comprehensive Soviet proposal -- that is, on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. As for strategic nuclear weapons, not a word! At any rate, not a word according to what the U.S. television company NBC said.

Even the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, depends on its being extended to cover all of Asia. This condition is difficult for the Soviet Union to accept because there are not just U.S. missiles trained on its territory in Asia. Finally, the U.S. side has refused to undertake not to supply medium-range nuclear missiles to other countries.

An apt description of the U.S. response was given by no less than Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, who was forced to declare that this proposal from the United States is not a serious one.

LENART ATTENDS 'VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY' RALLY

LD260238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] A festive rally of the working people and youth of the capital of Slovakia and the West Slovak region to mark the 38th anniversary of Victorious February was held in House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava today. Present were Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak Premier; Vilian Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other party and state representatives.

Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, said in his speech that there is a direct historical and logical link between the events in February 1948 and the current state of the advanced socialist society. Today, on the eve of the 17th Congress of the CPSL, said Ludovit Pezlar, we can say with justified pride that Czechoslovak Communists have successfully fulfilled the role given to them by the history.

ENGINEER OUTLINES ENVIRONMENTAL CARE PROGRAM

AU181401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Engineer Karel Nutil, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Promotion: "Care for the Environment Is Everybody's Concern; On the Preparation of Three Basic Programmatic Documents"-- uppercase passages published published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IN THE PAST 15 YEARS THE STANDARD OF CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME ONE OF THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE GROWTH OF LIVING STANDARDS AND LIMITING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION FORCES. CENTRAL PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE DEVOTED PARAMOUNT ATTENTION TO THESE ISSUES. THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR THE FIRST TIME STIPULATED THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS' ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

Nonetheless, we cannot be satisfied with the current state of our environment. Although party and economic documents formulated the tasks correctly and realistically, their fulfillment has not always been consistent and comprehensive. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we succeeded in halting the growth of the production of solid emissions. At the pilot plant level, we successfully completed the verification of a reliable method of desulfurizing brown coal with a high sulfur content in large facilities. The application of this method on the required scale is becoming a task for the eighth and ninth quinquenniums. Regrettably, more than one-half of sulfur dioxide dioxide and other air pullutants still comes to our territory from sources abroad.

As a result of the slowed rate of building sewage treatment plants, delays in the liquidation of obsolete production facilities, the inadequate scale of technology adjustments, and the slow introduction of zero-waste technologies, there CONTINUES TO BE AN UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MAINTAINING WATER PURITY. To a considerable extent, this is due to the failure in some cases to ensure adequate sewage treatment plants for comprehensive housing construction.

INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION HAS ALSO BEEN PAID SO FAR TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF WASTE. This results not only in environmental pollution but, in many cases, we are deprived of precious secondary raw materials.

Soil fertility is also declining. On the one hand, this is due to the frequently stereotypically applied methods of intensification in agriculture, and on the other, to the growing scale and intensiveness of the influence of sulfur dioxide emissions from Czechoslovak and foreign sources. THE INFLUENCE OF THESE EMISSIONS HAS, TO A VARYING DEGREE, ALSO DAMAGED THE PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS.

Halting Pollution as Soon as Possible

So far, care for the environment has often been perceived in isolation from economic development; sometimes it was even regarded as an element hampering the dynamic growth of the economy. The basic intention of the strategy for the future is the efficient integration of ecological knowledge into the economy, into planning and management processes, into the development of individual branches and regions, and into the mode of thinking and conduct of all people.

We are striving for the introduction of measures that would halt environmental pollution as soon as possible. It is, however, indisputable that repairing damage to the environment and removing at a later date the sources of ecological damage is an extremely costly affair.

Yet the damage to the environment -- at least the damage that can be expressed in economic terms -- can even be much higher. In other advanced industrial countries it already amounts to several percent of the net social product. It has been proved that expenditures of 1 to 2 percent of the national income can prevent damage to the environment totaling 3 to 5 percent of the national income. Timely preventive measures to protect the natural environment and maintain the ecological balance are clearly cost effective because they provide for the saving of at least one half of future costs. As soon as possible we must therefore make a transition from the stage of repairing damage to the stage of preventing it from coming into being.

It was with this in mind that the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Promotion, in cooperation with the State Planning Commission, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and other agencies administered by the national governments and the federal government, last year started work on three basic documents of a programmatic nature. These are: Forecast for the Environment Until the Year 2010; Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Until the Year 2000; and the state target program A-12 "Creation and Protection of the Environment," which reaches up to the year 1995.

The basic programmatic document for the period after the 17th CPCZ Congress and up to the year 2000 on which we work should be the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources. In a resolution of 19 September 1985, the CSSR Government adopted the principles for working out the first statewide concept of care for environment. These principles stipulate the main targets of the state's policy in this sphere and the directions of meeting these targets. They are thus becoming the first comprehensive material concerning care for the environment in the CSSR.

THE "PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE CONCEPT FOR THE CREATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOR THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES" AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION. THEY PROCEED FROM THE FACT THAT MAINTAINING ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM BY IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT CONSTITUTES A CLEAR GOAL THAT MUST BE UNCONDITIONALLY ENSURED. NO SOCIAL AIM IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY MUST BE PURSUED AT THE EXPENSE OF UPSETTING THE ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM AND AGGRAVATING THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE IN FORESTRY, A PRINCIPLE THAT MUST BE CONSISTENTLY PREFERRED, IS THE PRINCIPLE OF LONG-TERM BENEFITS, EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF PRODUCTION EFFECTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Sulfur dioxide emissions and their flow across state borders will be reduced in harmony with international commitments. Simultaneously, emissions of nitrogen oxides will also be proportionately reduced, and solid emissions will be cut down distinctly. A necessary prerequisite is the attainment of our targets with regard to the long-term restructuring of the national economy to a less energy-intensive model, including the step-by-step implementation of the nuclear program as one of the ways of replacing fossil fuels and thus reducing emissions in areas where they are highest.

As regards the handling of waste, the principles of the state concept proceed from the precept that EVERY PRODUCER OF WASTE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS ECONOMICAL RECYCLING ZERO-DAMAGE LIQUIDATION, OR STORAGE. The degree of utilization of communal refuse will increase. After .. 1990, permits will be issued only for controlled refuse dumps guaranteeing the soil's recultivation once dumping of refuse terminates.

Restoring the Ecological Equilibrium

We foresee the restoration of ecological stability of the landscape on a substantial part of the territory by the year 2000 -- that is, the restoration of the ecological systems' ability to offset, by means of their own mechanisms, the disruptive influences of civilization. The fulfillment of this demanding requirement is an essential prerequisite for meeting the target of renewing ecological equilibrium in the CSSR at the soonest possible date after the year 2000. This is the aim of the "Ecological General Chart of the CSSR" [Ekologicky General CSSR] that has just been drawn up. It assesses the current state of ecological equilibrium, designates comprehensively overburdened areas, and marks out areas with possibilities for ecologically acceptable forms of development.

Building on the successfully implemented ecological projects within the "Ekoprogram" (comprising the Trebon area, the Beskydy mountains, the East Slovak lowlands, the areas of Nitra, Rakovnik, Palava, Luhacovice, and so forth), we must now pay attention to ecologically optimal landscape planning. We are capable of harmonizing economic requirements with local ecological possibilities. Now we must generalize experiences from the successfully implemented projects and introduce ecological systems. for pursuing economic activities in individual landscape areas [krajinne oblasti] on the entire territory of the CSSR. It is becoming apparent that it will be expedient to test and gradually introduce within the organizational structure of regional and district national committees the function of regional and district ecologist.

In the sphere of urban development, special attention will be devoted to designated rural areas and industrial and mining conurbations. Tasks in localities that will be monitored by central agencies -- these include Prague, the basin below the Krusne Hory mountain range, Bratislava, and the Ostrava-Karvina industrial conurbation -- have already been worked out in detail. The set of measures that has been prepared is aimed, on the one hand, at changes in the sphere of authority of the relevant national committee and, on the other, at stipulating tasks for individual sectors that either account for the most damage to the environment or that can contribute most to its improvement. Designated areas will be assigned the highest degree of priority.

IN THE SPHERE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT, NO PROJECTS ARE TO BE PERMITTED AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE IN WHICH THE RISKS OF DISRUPTING THE ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT CLEARLY EXCLUDED. In the same way, no permits are to be issued for any capital investment projects timetables or building schedules that would allow delays in the construction of installations for the protection of the environment.

It is precisely in the sphere of investment policy that we must consistently apply the ecological viewpoint and thereby gradually effect the qualitative transition from solving consequences to preventing damage to the environment from even arising.

Measures in the legislative care for the environment are aimed at eliminating the fragmentation and lack of coherence in the legislation governing individual aspects of the environment and at reinforcing the authority of the law in this area. The amendment of a number of existing legal norms is envisaged with the aim of integrating all legal norms into a single system of legal instruments assisting in the effective solution of problems in environmental care.

Everyone Is Responsible

The resolution of the CSSR Government of 19 September 1985 pertaining to the "principles of the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources" at the same time lays down that, simultaneous with the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to submit the draft state target program A-12 "Creation and Protection of the Environment," which, together with the State Program of Ecological Investments in the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period, will contain the basic resultant end products of the "state concept" in the years 1986-90. [sentence as published] The cardinal aim of the state target program is to provide for the development of facilities ensuring the production and supply of sewage treatment plants and dust collectors, for the development of zero-waste or low-waste technologies, and for the construction of facilities for the liquidation and economical recycling of waste.

Following up on the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the "principles" will be worked into branch concepts of environmental care. Such concepts will be worked out by all production and nonproduction branches. Similarly, national committees will work out regional and district concepts of environmental care. On the basis of the "Principles" and making use of the branch and regional concepts, the "State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment" will then be submitted to the CSSR Government in 1987. For all branches and all links of territorial and regional administration, this concept will set the environmental protection tasks until the year 2000.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND OF SOCIETY DEPENDS TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT ON HOW WE WILL SUCCEED IN MASTERING THE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF THE CREATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. We have already accomplished quite a lot, but we do not conceal problems either. Yet talking about problems alone will not resolve them. On various planes, the environment is a concern of every one of us. That is why everyone must realize his share of responsibility and act accordingly.

FRG, GDR ENVOYS HOLD DISARMAMENT TALKS IN BONN

LD251747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (ADN) -- Consultations on disarmament questions between the main department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, and the FRG Government's disarmament representative, Ambassador Dr Friedrich Ruth, took place in the Foreign Office in Bonn today. Ambassador Krabatsch was received by Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble on the same day.

On the basis of the talk between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, the GDR side emphasized the great responsibility of both states for making an effective contribution to the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to a turn for the better in international relations.

In accordance with this, the GDR supports the disarmament proposals made by the USSR on 15 January 1986, which are aimed at liquidating all nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000, preventing an arms race in space and achieving noticeable progress in conventional weapons disarmament.

Consistently striving for this aim corresponds to the hopes that peoples have had since the Geneva summit. This places the obligation on all those who have the responsibility to do everything to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations and to omit everything that leads to an escalation of the arms race and to growing instability in international relations.

The GDR representative emphasized that in the current situation it is necessary and also possible to reduce military confrontation and to move over to disarmament. The Stockholm conference as well as the Vienna negotiations, at which the GDR had proposed the draft for a partial agreement a few days ago, offers both German states the opportunity for a constructive and relevant contribution to achieving mutually acceptable results.

A further area for concrete steps is the banning of chemical weapons on a global as well as regional scale. In this connection, the GDR representative praised the talks between GDR, CSSR, and FRG delegations on the sidelines of the Geneva disarmament Conference on this question. As far as a regional solution to this problem was concerned, both the GDR as well as the CSSR were keeping open their offer to the FRG to start trilateral negotiations for the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

SCHABOWSKI HITS U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICIES

AU121833 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Feb 86 pp 5-8

["The Achieved Results -- Starting Point for New Projects for the 11th SED Party Congress; From the report of the Bezirk Leadership, given by Guenter Schabowski, Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades: In this time of intensive immediate preparation for the 11th party congress, the good balance which we achieved in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress is a source of strength and encouragement. During the almost 5 years since the 10th party congress the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy has made the meaning of socialism more noticeable in the citizens' life than ever before.

The tireless and imaginative work of our party to secure the external conditions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society is inseparably linked with this.

In view of the threat posed to the existence of the peoples by imperialism pressing on with the arms race and by its political adventurousness, the 11th Central Committee session renewed the appeal to strengthen socialism now more than ever before and to thus make peace more secure. This is a guideline which gives men a clear picture, confidence, and joy in their work for socialism.

The Berliners support the comprehensive USSR peace program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, because it is a realistic alternative to the U.S. "star wars project." Even now it can be seen that the USSR peace program gives new stimuli to the worldwide struggle for arms limitation and disarmament. They agree with the statement by our general secretary that this is a historic chance to bring about the change for the better in Europe and in the world, for which the Warsaw Pact member-states called in their Sofia Declaration. A feasible way has been shown to realize the century-old dream of mankind to finally eliminate the threat of a nuclear inferno which has been hanging over our earth like the sword of Damocles since the dropping of U.S. nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In his interview for the FRG weekly DIE ZEIT the general secretary explained with compelling logic the GDR position toward the basic questions of our time. He added the conviction that not only 1986 but also each following year will become a year of peace in the spirit of the most recent Soviet proposals. The most important position of our foreign policy is outlined by a simple and clear formula: We are for peace on earth and in space.

Support for the new Soviet Peace Program is accompanied in the GDR millionfold by the consideration of what the individual can contribute to this at his or her workplace.

A characteristic feature is the reaction of the brigade of Comrade Peter Korn of the Berlin-Mitte building repairs VEB. It links the support for Mikhail Gorbachev's statement with the pledge to overfulfill its competition targets in building output by M40,000 and to achieve an average mark of 1.5 in quality work.

The most important thing is indeed to strengthen our socialist peace state and the community of the fraternal countries with exemplary performances in production, in fulfilling the party congress pledges. For a strong socialism is, as the new peace steps of the USSR demonstrate, the most decisive and effective advocate of mankind's peace interests.

The party and state leadership of our GDR can rely on the broad and energetic agreement of the Berliners, too, when it continues its policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism in order to work side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to convert into a reality the prospects of safeguarding peace and disarmament which have now opened up.

Broad Agreement With Policy of Dialogue

It is a matter of the heart for us to thank our general secretary for the outstanding contribution which he himself has made -- by talking to numerous foreign heads of state, heads of government, prominent politicians, and representatives of many social forces -- to arou ing and activating the world's conscience so that it may determine the peaceful course world development.

Dear Comrades, during the time between the two party congresses we have forged even more firmly the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Greetings to Moscow's Communists

Through ever closer and variedly interlaced cooperation with the USSR, we successfully meet those requirements which arise out of the further building of the new society, true freedom, and human dignity . In this spirit we convey our greetings from our conference to Moscow's Communists and their city party organization, with whom our Bezirk party organization is linked in fraternal relations. We wish them much success for the last stage of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

We give active solidarity to all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. With their struggle for national and social liberation, the peoples who resist direct aggression, the imperialist policy on interference and threats, particularly Washington's global arrogance, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism also make an important contribution to preserving and safeguarding peace.

GDR IMPROVES FINANCIAL POSTURE WITH THE WEST

DW211155 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Karl Feldmeyer article: "The GDR Improves Its Financial Situation"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Feb -- In 1985 the GDR succeeded in further clearly improving its financial situation toward the West. That pertains to its reputation as a debtor, as well as to its liquidity. In the third quarter of 1985 it achieved a cash reserve of almost $6 billion, a level hitherto unknown in GDR history. According to the Bank for International Settlement (BIZ), that stood against gross debits of $9.4 billion, resulting in a net debt of only $3.5 billion. Thus, the GDR is, after the Soviet Union, the country with the greatest foreign currency reserve of all the CEMA states.

In 1984 the GDR achieved surpluses, not only in trade with Western countries, but also in the exchange of goods with the FRG. Such trade is not figured in dollars, and no foreign currency is made that way, but in accounting units at a 1 to 1 ratio with 1 accounting unit amounting to DM1. With a total of 15.5 billion accounting units to which intra-German trade amounted in 1984, the GDR succeeded in increasing its exports to the FRG to 8.2 billion. From the FRG came imports to the GDR worth merely 7.3 billion accounting units. In other words, the GDR had a surplus of 0.9 billion accounting units. In the past year, intra-German trade strongly increased to almost 17 billion accounting units. Exact figures are not yet available, but it is generally assumed that last year there was again a surplus of FRG deliveries to the GDR. It is amazing to Western observers that the GDR has a cash deposit of almost $6 billion while simultaneously paying interest on its debts, interest it could strongly reduce by using its deposit, and that the GDR hardly uses its overdraft facilities (swing) granted by the Federal Government in intra-German trade. In doing so, the GDR does not take money it could have free of interest.

LEADING FIGURES ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY EVENT

LD221205 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and naval fleet, a ceremony was held Friday at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Present at the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, Gyorgy Nagy, first deputy of the National Commander of the Workers' Militia, and several members of the corps of generals of the Hungarian People's Army. Also present were representatives of the partner armed forces, and leading personalities of political, social, economic and cultural life. Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, General Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, were also present at the ceremony.

Following the opening speech of Colonel-General Aleksey Geymidov, commander of the Army group, Lieutenant General Anatoliy Makunin, member of the Military Council, delivered a festive speech. He pointed out that the Soviet Union continues to consistently make efforts for checking the armaments race, but it cannot allow the balance of power to be upset. The Soviet Union has such a tremendous economic and social potential which guarantees the appropriate defence capability of the Soviet Army.

ECONOMIC AGREMENTS SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD251135 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Invited by Lajos Czinege, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, Sonomyn Lubsangombo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the committee's Mongolian section, visited Hungary on February 21-25.

The parties discussed issues on the development of the two countries' cooperation. They stressed that, on the basis of results achieved, Hungary and Mongolia are interested in the development of reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that agreements on mutual deliveries in 1981-85 have been fulfilled.

The co-chairmen signed the two countries' economic and technical-scientific and payment agreements for 1986-1990. Hungarian enterprises continue to take part in the extension of the clothes factory in Ulaanbaatar, the development of the meat combine in Darhan and the bio combine in Songino and the excavation of important mineral treasures. A new leather processing plant is to be built jointly.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Sonomyn Lubsangombo.

The Mongolian deputy premier and his party left Budapest on Tuesday.

URBAN CONFERENCE: PHILIPPINES, CHAD, DISSIDENTS

LD260126 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 25 Feb 86

[By Anna Gembicka and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb: The question of the agricultural foundation and Poland's stand on the situation in Chad and the Philippines were the major topics discussed by the spokesman for the government in reply to questions posed by foreign journalists during the weekly press conference held here today.

Asked about the stand of the Polish Government on the situation in Chad Urban stated "The Government of People's Poland did not take a stand on this issue. We are against fratricidal clashes and in favour of solving internal problems by those directly concerned without external interference."

In reply to a question put forward by an American journalist on Poland's point of view on the course of events in the Philippines, Urban stated that the question sounded rather awkward when asked by an American citizen, considering the very peculiar situation in which the Government of the United States found itself in connection with the events in Manila.

Poland was watching the developments in the Philippines like the entire world, Urban said. Poland favours democratic tendencies everywhere in the world and recognizes -- in accordance with the principles of her policy -- that these are internal affairs of the Philippines whose course indicates rather to inconsistencies and peculiarities of U.S. policy pursued in that region of the world.

On the agricultural foundation, Urban stated that there was no date set for a meeting of the foundation's organizational committee with government negotiators, but the stand recently presented by the church side is conducive to facilitating further talks.

Asked by foreign journalists, the spokesman commented on the importance of the General Congress of the Polish Union of Writers starting today. He said the Polish Government sees in the union a good and solid partner to solving an important part of Poland's cultural policy. We expect that the Congress of Writers will elect a board which will cooperate with the state authorities well and to the benefit of the writers' community. We are ready for this cooperation. As a side note to this question I would like to say that you, gentlemen, Western journalists, care very much for democracy in Poland, but when results of a democratic election do not please you, you wish to provoke the government to interfering in sovereign affairs of an independent organization, Urban said.

(He was referring to a suggestion, included in the question from a correspondent, that the elections in the Warsaw branch of the Polish Union of Writers may have failed to satisfy the government, for they have brought about polemics in the Polish press).

Asked about issues linked with collective labour contracts and additional work time on Saturdays, the spokesman explained that an appropriate ordinance makes it possible to extend work time in some enterprises or their departments of special importance for the economy and social life of the country. Talks on this issue were held with trade unions which dealt with the list of enterprises to which the ordinance would apply. I cannot say that we have arrived at an agreement on this issue, thus the government will take necessary decisions making use of its powers in this field stemming from the law.

The spokesman pointed to the necessity to differentiate between collective labour agreements in branch scale and agreements reached at the level of enterprises. The government is of the opinion that collective agreements that would substitute for agreements reached within enterprises would amount to the [word indistinct] of the economic reform. Under this situation, the government aims to find a compromise on this issue with trade unions. The government represents the view that collective labour agreements should be of a general character, which would enable to shape concrete work and pay systems in accordance with the principles of the economic reform and make them dependent on enterprises' economic effects.

Asked to confirm whether Bogdan Lis went on a hunger strike, Urban replied that as far as he knew, Lis saw his lawyer in prison and then announced that he would refuse eating prison meals for three days and accept only food provided from outside.

One of the journalists suggested that Lis staged his strike because of being denied walks over 4 weeks but Urban replied that the problem consisted not in any denial of walks to Lis but in his disobeying the prison regulations which require that all inmates must wear prison hats, not any other hats.

In this context Urban mentioned a number of cases of inhumanitarian treatment of prisoners in the United States, referring to a part of the U.S. press which voices public concern over the situation in U.S. prisons.

Further on Urban said that Czeslaw Bielecki continued to refuse food and was being artificially fed. His cardiological disorders, treated by doctors from clinics outside prison, remissed and Bielecki's health is now in a reasonably good shape. He enjoys the right to see his lawyer in the presence of investigating officer. The right to see him in private, without the presence of a third person, is usually granted automatically after the investigation is closed. But Bielecki has also the right to communicate with the outside world on principles determined by prison regulations. Bielecki's meeting with his father on February 12 was one of the forms of such contacts.

Journalists also asked on what grounds two young people, Jacek Czaputowicz and Piotr Niemczyk, who decline the duty of military service, were detained. Urban explained that they were charged with participation in illegal organizations.

In this context Urban said that some people substantiate their refusal to do military service with belonging to the religious group of Jehovah's Witnesses. Although the Jehovah's Witnesses are not a legally recognized denomination in Poland, the Chief Administrative Court has ruled, basing on the Constitution and the principle of freedom of conscience and creed, that religious groups which are not recognized by law are entitled to having their religious needs satisfied. Nobody has been punished because of his religious beliefs.

However, there are cases when Jehovah's Witnesses refuse not only military service but also substitute services in, for example, hospitals or other public institutions, although military authorities readily agree on such substitute service over the same period of time as proper military service, that is 2 years.

Asked whether the authorities would draw conclusions from the fact that -- in the case of Marcin Antonowicz who died in an accident as he was driven in a police van -- the militiamen escorting him were, in fact, newcomers to the profession (with limited experience), Urban said that the police headquarters would certainly ensure professional qualifications of every patrolling officer.

Foreign journalists returned to the case of several weeks ago asking what happened to the three Afghan students obligated to leave Poland on request of their country's authorities.

Urban explained that according to the Afghan authorities the 3 scholarship students failed to meet their duties as students. He said he believed they had already left. In line with a request of the Afghan Embassy in Warsaw, a group of Afghan students who gathered in front of its building to protest against the students' departure faced no legal consequences. In fact, the matter qualified for being considered by at least a misdemeanour court as a case of violating an embassy's immunity, Urban added.

SUPREME COURT ANNULS KOSTECKI VERDICT

LD261107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme Court has examined the extraordinary review by the minister of justice lodged against Jan Kostecki. It has annulled the verdict appealed against and ordered a reexamination of the case by the Szczecin Voivodship Court. In June last year Jan Kostecki was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for activity in an illegal association called the Regional Social Civic Committee for the Defense of Law and Order in the Western Pomeranian region. The next court session acquitted the accused; the minister of justice then appealed against this verdict.

OPZZ CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS CURRENT LABOR ISSUES

PM201429 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Interview with OPZZ (National Trade Union Accord) chairman Alfred Miodowicz by KAR correspondent Jaroslaw Karczewski; date and place not given]

[Text] [Karczewski] It is a generally held view that the OPZZ's first year -- the year of its inception as a unique organizational formula -- can probably be said to have confirmed the validity of the general solutions adopted at the Bytom meeting.

[Miodowicz] We are closing 1985 in the belief that, in spite of many difficult situations resulting from coming face to face with life's realities, we now enter 1986 as a movement which is organizationally fairly competent and based on sound formal and legislative foundations. I am thinking of the amended trade union act. At the same time I would like to stress that our adopted organizational formula has not tied us down to our desks. As in the beginning, I and my colleagues from the OPZZ leadership still spend more than one third of our working hours directly at enterprises. This is very useful in keeping to the course which was mapped out at Bytom-Szombierki.

[Karczewski] But you also had contacts with the authorities this year, both individually and collectively. Were you always happy about those contacts?

[Miodowicz] The question should perhaps be formulated in a different way. The trade-unionist masses give us our mandate and they set tasks before the representatives they have elected. We must answer to them and justify our activities. On the other hand, in our relations with the authorities we have adopted a formula of partnership.

Neither side of this partnerlike arrangement has as yet mastered the rules of the game. Hence the occasional misunderstandings. Apart from all the objective circumstances, which are what they are we do not always manage to conduct things in keeping with a certain savoir vivre -- let us call it political savoir vivre -- or with the interests of employees represented by the unions.

[Karczewski] All the same, there have been some changes for the better. There are deputies hailing from the "union core" in parliament, there will be substantial union representation in the Socio-Economic Council, and the OPZZ chairman is a member of the Council of State....

[Midowicz] As it happens, this last fact gives rise to a diversity of comments, both favorable and adverse "regarding Miodowicz." But I think that it will only be possible to evaluate this on the basis of practical experience. No doubt, today we have a much greater area of mutural contacts with the authorities than we had at the beginning. I would say more: The present trade union movement situation shows the reborn unions are correctly placed within the state's sociopolitical system if we view the issue in terms of a model. And as to the "Miodowicz angle," you have to realize that is is not a position within decisionmaking bodies, but in that state agency which wields widespread controlling powers. And that should, in consequence, prove an advantage.

[Karczewski] I understand that there is on the one hand the model and on the other hand the actual practice. If in your first year the main emphasis had to be placed on creating the model, the second year should be devoted to improving the practice....

[Miodowicz] Agreed. We see this year, 1986, as an exceptionally busy one. It will be necessary to establish a hierarchy of the most important issues, those that have to be got moving at all costs. Such as, for instance, the nightmarish problem of our housing construction. Or one that is no less important, albeit in a different sphere: How to check advancing inflation. If this proves impossible, the whole structure of the economic reform, as well as its future, would be put in question.

[Karczewski] What about the issue thought by many to be the unions' be-all and end-all? I mean the question of collective labor agreements.

[Miodowicz] The whole union movement, together with the general public, is well aware of what has turned out to be the stumbling-block here. I have spoken about this many times before. We believe that collective labor agreements, accompanied by thorough, institutional regulation of labor-wage relations, constitute one of the fundamental economic instruments which can help restore economic equilibrium. True, a certain impasse did develop in the work of the government-trade unions working party, but I state with great satisfaction we have already overcome that impasse. As a result of the highest authorities' positive attitude toward the issue in question, the stage of preparatory work on a bill laying down the principles and the procedure for negotiating agreements in reform conditions has been completed, generally to our satisfaction. The most important question was to incorporate the provisions of the act on enterprise remuneration systems into the structures of all newly negotiated agreements. It was not easy to "marry" these two things. The bill also assumes acceptance of the binding nature of collective labor agreements. Now the bill, which has been agreed with the unions, is to follow standard legislative procedure.

[Karczewski] But wages, even if they have been regulated by collective labor agreements, do not exhaust the subject of living and working conditions, especially in a society whose living standards have fallen so significantly.

[Miodowicz] This question maneuvers me into making an evaluation of the state's social welfare policy and the trade unions' attitude toward that policy. Thus, in 1985 we succeeded in securing conclusive approval for a union proposal which specifies completely new, detailed principles of allocating allowances for enterprises' social welfare and housing funds, and also in negotiating more favorable principles of administering these funds.

[Karczewski] That was for the working people. What about retired people?

[Miodowicz] The new principles also envisage a much broader range of cases where it will be possible to extend assistance to former employees of a given enterprise. Apart from that, a revalorization mechanism for old age and disability pensions should be in operation in March this year. This issue has been under negotiation for a long time now, with the unions having countered the proposal put forward by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs with one of our own. Our proposal aims, among other things, to put more emphasis on safeguarding the interests of that group of old-age and disability pensioners whose pensions come from the so-called "old portfolio" [lower pension rates for those who retired prior to pension reform]. After the unions had rejected the original proposals, we presented the ministry with our position and now await a new proposal. We have not received one as yet. Very little time is left, as the deadline for the revalorization is drawing nearer, and we must not in any circumstances alter that.

While we are on this subject, I should say that the whole problem is of a much wider nature. It is a question of thoroughly updating the principles and the model of the operation of the social services, a question of constructing a multi-level social welfare protection system consistent with the principles of social justice. This is a topic which will from now on confront not only the state and the trade unions -- and confront them in an increasingly acute form -- but also the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] and other public organizations and self-management bodies. We in the trade unions will also endeavor, with all persistence, to complete work on the new act on the organization and the principles of financing the social security system in keeping with the concept of strengthening trade union control of the social security system.

[Karczewski] So far we have been talking about things which can be placed on the "credit" side of the balance-sheet of your activity. What do we find on the "debit" side?

[Miodowicz] There is a not inconsiderable number of issues here too. For example, we have been unable to get things moving in any serious way in the field of protection of the environment. The pace at which the unions are returning to what used to be their traditional spheres of activity, such as cultural and educational instruction, or sport and leisure activities, is very sluggish. We must tackle more vigorously the matter of overcoming the existing regression in the condition of the social and welfare infrastructure in enterprises. We should set up a methodical system for directing the work of the public labor inspectorate, which has such a lot to do in the field of accident prevention and elimination of health hazards, and also in that of ensuring that labor relations law is observed with utmost strictness by the administration. This latter area, which is so important for people, has seen infringements of scandalous proportions.

[Karczewski] But the OPZZ cannot reach absolutely everywhere, can it?

[Miodowicz] That is a task designed mainly for trade union organizations within enterprises, and for organizations of nationwide proportions wherever the affairs of a whole industry are involved. The OPZZ will only step in where the problem in question is of general nature. Together with the State Labor Inspectorate we must restore unqualified law-abidingness in the sphere of labor relations.

I have given you only selected examples of areas in which we have not been successful. There are many more still. The only thing we can say in our defense is that those who give us our mandate, that is, workforces of the enterprises represented at the Szombierki meeting, had unloaded all their complaints before us without allowing for the fact that a young body like the OPZZ must first achieve sufficient organizational stability before it can tackle various union issues and settle them with an increasing rate of success. Today we are wiser as a result of the experience of our first year and so we should find it easier to sort out those problems which at the moment must still be seen as listed on the "debit" side of our unions' balance sheet.

[Karczewski] We wish you success, then, and thank you for talking to us.

CHURCH'S ROLE IN SOCIETY OVERRATED, INFLATED

AU191445 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Church, Religion, Reputation..."]

[Text] I have wanted to air my views on this subject for a long time now. It was intuition, observance of certain phenomena, and astonishment caused by publications carried by the Western press (especially the dispatches from foreign journalists in Poland) rather than knowledge that have prompted this desire of mine. As for my knowledge, I have acquired it by studying various data, including the results of the public polls carried out by the Public Opinion Poll Center in connectionwith the party's standing in our society. I will cite some of this data.

It is a fact that over one-fifth of the school pupils identify the Chuch as an elite organization, one concerned with the interests of the Catholic hierarchy and of the groups strongly attached to the Church, and that only 22 percent of these pupils regard it as a vehicle for national and worker interests.

The results of the 1985 poll on people's trust in various institutions showed that the Church was third in the list with 65.7 percent, behind the Armed Forces (77.7 percent), and the Sejm (78.1 percent), while as recently as 1983 the Church was at the top of this list, outstripping the Sejm by 11.1 percentage points.

The 1984 poll carried out among intellectuals showed that only 29.4 percent of them regarded religion as a very important or important factor in their lives whereas 93 percent regarded the family, 83 percent colleagues and friends, 81 percent the people with like interests, and 59 percent the people with the same profession. However, to reveal the entire range of most interesting views on this subject, let me cite all responses in this connection. Some 10 percent of believers declared that they were most intensely involved in religion, 19.4 percent intensely, 27.8 on the average scale, 20 percent on a small scale, and 20.9 (!) percent declared no involvement. This means that as much as 47.8 percent declared no involvement or little involvement!

These results have been confirmed by other polls. For example, asked for reasons for people-to-people conflicts, only 17.2 of the workers questioned and 22.9 percent of the intellectuals questioned indicated religion. For 71.9 percent workers and 68.9 percent intellectuals religion is not a factor that can cause conflicts. One could say that this is so because the people questioned confess to the same faith, which is possible, but, considering that the other poll showed that so many believers felt no links with their coreligionists, we have to assume that religion is not a decisive factor in conflicts.

How is it then that people are convinced that the Church in Poland is so strong? Well, this conviction is also rooted in the fact that while certain issues are being concealed, the greatness of the Church is being inflated, as demonstrated by the juggling of figures by journalists. In his article "Church Construction Continued," published by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 12 January of this year, Slawomir Silek calculated that 34,843,000 Polish citizens are Roman Catholics. It is most regrettable that Mr. Siwek did not mention by what method he obtained this figure. Did he obtain it by counting the people attending the masses or did he simply deduct number of believers in other religions from the total number of our population?

I am joking, of course. The method in question is old hat and involves the iron principle that every person who was christened as a baby is a believing and practicing Catholic, although everyone knows that this not so.

Even the Catholic sociologists indicate that the religiousness of most Poles is very shallow and that even those who could be counted among the devout Catholics have a very poor knowledge of the canons of religion. Most believers can be regarded as traditional believers who fulfill their duties as Catholics out of habit based on popular traditions rather than on inner need.

Whatever I have said so far adds to the conclusion that perhaps we really overrate at times the role of the Church and its hierarchy's opportunities for influencing our society. After all, the facts are available that show that even the statments made by the holders of the highest Church authority were rejected if they were in conflict with the expectations and moods of the people.

This does not mean that I agitate for a "holy war" against the Church and the clergy. I am as far from this as from failing to appreciate their role. However, let us view this issue more in line with reality.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MARCOS ON REELECTION

AU251715 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila

Your reelection to the function as president of the Republic of the Philippines gives me the opportunity to extend to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for complete success in your high position.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Philippines will continue to develop for the wellbeing of our people and the interest of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS CUBA'S CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU131603 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]

On your reelection as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the mission of high responsibility bestowed upon you and in implementing the objectives set forth by the Third PCC Congress.

I would like to express my belief that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the PCC will continue to develop at all levels for the wellbeing of the Romanian and the Cuban people, and in the interests of socialism, progress, and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU MEESAGE NOTES IRAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamen'i president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran

On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and peace and prosperity to the Iranian people.

I express my belief that the relations of close cooperation existing between our countries will continue to expand both bilaterally and in the international arena, for for the wellbeing of the Romanian and Iranian people and in the interests of the general cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE EXAMINES INDUSTRY

AU221642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1986 -- As compared with the previous year, almost all Romania's industrial branches scored higher productivity levels in 1985. Higher labour productivity accounted for the whole production growth in 1985. Nevertheless, the tasks set under the plan for a rise in labour productivity were not integrally fulfilled, shows the "Report on the Fulfilment of the Labour Productivity Plan in the All-Country Industry, Construction-Assembly and Transport for 1985, as Compared with 1984", examined during a February 21 meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee.

During the meeting, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the results scored the previous year in raising labour productivity could not be assessed as good on the whole, analysed the unsatisfactory situation existing in a number of branches, especially in transport, and he requested the relevant bodies to draw up concrete programmes of measures to remove shortfalls and to optimally fulfil the tasks for a rise in labour productivity in 1986.

Next, the Executive Political Committee analysed the report on the stage in the realization, on December 30, 1985, of the principal technical-economic indicators approved for commissioned industrial units, agreeing that, as part of the production organization and modernization drive, special programmes of measures should be worked out with a view to attaining the operational specifications for each production.

Then, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1985. It was shown that the last year, too, prices and tariffs had registered a positive course, complying with plan provisions and, in several fields, they had been even below the ceilings set under the plan. This attests to the fitness of the national economy, to the correctness of the measures adopted for the improvement of all categories of prices and for setting them on economic principles, for the unfolding of a profitable activity in each production unit and the optimal application of the new economic and financial mechanism, the maintenance of a strict control over the evolution of prices and for an appropriate supply on the population with consumer goods. On the farmers' market, the average price rise index last year was below that registered in 1984, in the conditions of more farmfood produce sold to the population over the interval.

The Executive Political Committee requested that efforts should further concentrate on the implementation of the measures set and on the identification of new ways and means conducive to a reduction of prices and tariffs in conformity with plan provisions.

A report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests the working people addressed the party leadership, party and state bodies, mass and public organizations, the press and radio and television was also examined and approved at the meeting. It was agreed that the report, with the necessary improvements and additional remarks, should be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS RELEASED

AU061945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- In 1985 and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as a whole Romania scored a number of outstanding achievements in its socioeconomic development, traversing another important stage on the road of progress and civilization, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP pointed out during its meeting on Thursday [6 February] under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. With this as a basis, the production forces continued to develop and the achievements in building the new system and in raising the people's standards of living, materially and spiritually, were consolidated.

During the meeting, the report and communique on the fulfillment of a single national plan for the economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1985 and over 1981-1985 were examined and approved.

It was stressed that the achievements in the 1981-1985 interval are another proof of the rectitude and realism of the party's policy, of the Romanian people's creative power, of its determination to do its utmost and unswervingly implement the programmes for the country's economic and social development, the targets and orientations set by the thirteenth party congress.

Over 1981-1985 industry continued to develop, and so did agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, while the country's wealth and the national income grew. The whole activity was streamlined toward expanding the autochthonous base of raw materials and energy resources, updating agriculture, enhancing the qualitative factors of intensive development of the economy -- higher productivity, higher technological standards of products, better capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, of fuel and energy and their lower consumption, lower production costs and expenses, and higher economic efficiency.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the contribution made by scientific and technological research to scoring last year's achievements and those of the five-year period as a whole, to the ever broader promotion of the gains of the modern technical-scientific revolution in the socioeconomic life.

Romania's growing economic power over 1981-1985 made its participation in the world exchange of material assets and in the international division of labour more active.

The growth of production forces, of the national income and the socialist wealth provided for the implementation of the party's programme of further raising the people's welfare, materially and spiritually.

Important achievements were also scored in education, culture and the arts, in health care.

The Executive Political Committee showed that the results of the 1981-1985 interval laid a fine groundwork for the country's transition to a new, higher socialist development stage, for the successful fulfillment of the great economic and social targets set for 1986 and the ongoing five-year period as a whole.

Furthermore, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the achievements scored in 1985 and in the whole quinquennium could have been better if action had been taken most responsibly in all areas for a strict observance of plan discipline, for the full capitalization of the technical and human potential, of all resources available in the national economy, for the rhythmical, integral attainment of the planned production, for higher quality and efficiency of all activities.

Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor and referred to the problems and conclusions of the analysis of the fulfillment of the plan for last year and the whole five-year period spanning 1981-1985.

In the spirit of the demands and exigencies set forth in his speech, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the industrial central departments, the enterprises, the party bodies and organizations to urgently take the measures needed to provide for a radical improvement of activity in all fields with a view to fulfilling the 1986 plan provisions and all the goals of the current quinquennium.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee analysed and approved the proposals for the development of economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the other socialist countries. The proposals are aimed at providing a stable, long-term basis for economic bonds with all socialist countries and for a passage to a qualitatively higher stage of collaboration, more particularly by establishing lasting ties in production through the joint building of complex units and the deepening of cooperation and specialization on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. In view is also stepped-up technical and scientific collaboration with a view to manufacturing high-tech, high-quality installations, equipment and technologies, competitive in the world market and intended to continuously boost productivity and economic efficiency, mechanize and automate production processes, cut the consumption of fuel, energy, raw and subsidiary materials.

The Executive Political Committee requested the government, the economic ministries and the central synthesis bodies to put forth proposals and take palpable steps for like actions to be carried through.

Ceausescu Speech

AU101055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Political Executive Committee (PEC) meeting in Bucharest 6 February]

[Text] The communique we are discussing and the report on the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and of the overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan reflects the activity and the results we have achieved in that period. Without doubt, on the whole a number of important results have been registered in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan in our socioeconomic development and in implementing the party program.

As is well known, we have been confronted with a number of difficulties caused by the economic crisis and by the world economic situation. There have also been a number of difficulties determined by the existence of certain contradictions and certain arrears in various areas which contributed to the emergence of those contradictions, and there have been failings in the activity of various sectors of our society's development.

Compared in general with the results achieved by other countries in their socioeconomic development, we can state that in this period we have registered a number of relatively positive results. However, compared with our potential and with what we were supposed to achieve -- and could have achieved -- it is necessary to stress here, too, that we cannot be fully satisfied. Specifically, we cannot be satisfied with the results registered in 1985. It goes without saying that the very severe 1984-85 winter, the drought, and the unfavorable weather conditions last year influenced these results

to a certain extent. However, a number of mistakes and failings are linked with the organizational activity at the beginning of 1985. Even under severe winter weather conditions we could have and should have organized our activity better and with greater responsibility and thus we could have mitigated the unfavorable influence of the winter weather to a great extent. Certainly, during the months that followed, up to September, we were able to make up for the greater part of the losses in the winter months -- I am referring to industry.

In September we discussed -- within the PEC -- the measures that would have to be taken so that we would be able to ensure -- in the fourth quarter -- the continuation of the same growth rate as in the summer. However, we must frankly state that the government, together with all its bodies, did not apply the measures we had discussed with the PEC in connection with properly organizing the production process and shifts to ensure normal activity. Since these measures were not applied, in October once again we registered inappropriate results, that is below the level of those registered in preceding months. This is unjustifiable and unacceptable! It was only in the second part of November and December that we were able to ensure a relatively better development -- but not an appropriate one -- because the nonfulfillments in October regarding metal and a number of raw materials exerted a negative influence and we were not able to make up for this.

I am not satisfied with the position held here by certain comrades from the government who took the floor. Not all of them have understood that each has to do his duty properly in the field in which he works! Many justifications have been voiced here especially regarding inappropriate results in the energy field which were apparently caused by the fact that repairs which had to be carried out by September had not been completed. However, even under such circumstances it is our obligation to take all necessary measures -- which were actually taken subsequently -- so that such failings will not affect the overall economic activity. Certainly, through the measures taken we were able to restore the situation by November and to register certain increases in outputs. At the same time, the failings in fulfilling the planned outputs in metallurgy, chemistry, and other areas have exerted a negative influence on fulfilling the economic development plan with positive results. Such a position in the economic activity is not admissible and not normal! I want to state very frankly at this PEC meeting that such a situation cannot be accepted! We are certainly all responsible for what has happened. However, the comrades entrusted with ensuring the proper progress of the activity in this period bear great responsibility for all these failings. We should never accept such a situation! We have had to make efforts in this respect and we continue to make such efforts now. However, on the basis of the measures we have taken we are able to ensure a relatively normal progress of our overall activity by also observing the planned consumption norms. This is proven by the results registered in January this year when we fulfilled the plan on the whole and even exceeded it a little, true, not as much as we would have liked, but we exceeded it by 400 million lei.

Apart from the Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Light Industry whose work was unsatisfactory in January and which did not fulfill their plan, all the other ministries exceeded their plans and even their additional tasks. The achievements certain ministries -- with the exception of the two mentioned above-registered in January demonstrate the possibilities that exist to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions.

I am dwelling on these problems because such a situation should by no means recur in running the economy.

The second problem is that of exports. We had a large export volume in the past 5-year plan. However, prices in the international market diminished those exports by some $5-6 billion. Actually, had the prices during the 1976-80 5-Year Plan been maintained, we could have achieved even a $5-6 billion surplus for the quantity of products exported in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. This demonstrates on the one hand the situation in the world economy and on the other hand the practices of the great imperialist powers, of financial capital, and multinational monopolies who deliberately practice a policy of exploitation and neocolonial oppression of the developing countries. The losses we have registered in this way are strongly felt in our national economy, in the growth of the national income, and generally influence the means of development and of raising the standard of living. Such negative consequences are reflected, as is well known, in the situation of most world states and virtually in the situation of all developing countries. In 1985 the situation of these countries worsened considerably precisely as a result of such a policy. Thus decisive action must be taken to bring about a radical change in the situation of the world economy, to establish a new economic order, resolve the problem of foreign debts, to achieve equitable relations of equality between countries, and to eliminate the policy of colonial looting which is especially practiced by the big capitalist countries, imperialist monopolies, and by banking and financial capital.

To eliminate this situation, serious efforts are necessary as well as an intensified activity to change the situation in the world economy and in the international financial system rapidly and radically. We must engage with great determination in this activity!

However, there are also a number of failings in our own foreign trade activity, in fulfilling the programs on improving the technological level, quality, and making better use of raw and other materials in the production process designed for export. A few days ago we discussed the problem that there are products with which we are able to make better use of raw materials and work performed -- and for this we have the necessary production capacities and technologies. Thus, part of the losses we register in foreign trade are a result of a poor activity to implement the programs and measures for making better use of raw materials and of work. We must draw all necessary conclusions and act to eliminate this situation completely -- this depends on us -- and to improve the production process and foreign trade!

In 1986, although we have a surplus balance, it is still below the level we proposed to achieve largely because of both the situation in the world economy I have referred to and because of the fact that we have not been able to fulfill the export program completely.

We must understand that, in fact, the negative situation that exists in foreign trade has created and continues to create very great difficulties for our economic development -- and therefore it must by no means be accepted any more!

Linked with the plan for January, we recently discussed the problems we face this year and we established a number of measures. We have to continue discussing how to apply those measures to eliminate arrears in export in January and to ensure the proper implementation of the program and of all tasks in this area. It is necessary for each comrade to draw the proper conclusions. We must understand that we can no longer be satisfied with statements and with the fact that certain comrades say: "I admit I am guilty, I admit I have not done this." We cannot run the economy with such attitudes! Once and for all each one has to understand that he must take action where he works to properly fulfill the mission entrusted to him; he must not look for justification for not fulfilling his tasks and responsibilities! We do not need deputy prime ministers and ministers to justify nonfulfillments! We have taken

some measures and we have made a number of changes. But it seems that they have not been understood properly because the necessary conclusions have not been drawn.

Once again I refer to this because on the whole we started January properly but, as I have said, there are still two ministries with serious lags since they have not fulfilled their plan tasks for that month. The export plan was not fulfilled either although there is no justification for it because we have more than enough orders to ensure a normal progress of the production process. All ministries have clear orders and they must fulfill their export plan completely. We have fulfilled our production plan -- and have even exceeded it -- and despite this we have not fulfilled the export plan. What kind of economic activity is this? How are we implementing our decisions? Export production must take pride of place!

We recently discussed export problems and worked out a number of measures to properly fulfill the export production plan. Certainly, along with this we must also intensify our contracting activity. However, contracts are linked with the fact that first and foremost we must achieve good quality products upon schedule and under favorable conditions as stipulated by contract.

We must draw all necessary conclusion -- and each one must act to fulfill this task -- in order to properly fulfill this year's plan! We have everything necessary for this in all areas and we must first fulfill our export plan! Without exports we will not be able to develop our economic activity normally. One must understand that exports are not something optional; they are a compulsory necessity for the normal progress of the economic activity. Without foreign trade, without exports we will not be able to ensure a proper general socioeconomic development activity. I have the impression that many view exports as something optional which is not absolutely necessary. This is not understood properly by our foreign trade bodies nor by the economic ministries. Neither the Ministry of Foreign Trade nor foreign trade enterprises are carrying out an appropriate activity. All are looking for justifications. However, we do not need justifications but an appropriate economic activity!

We must also take all necessary measures to properly fulfill the investment program for the current year and the overall 5-year plan to build and complete projects and production capacities on schedule and to carry out the overall activity in this area at a higher level.

I do not now want to refer to problems in other sectors, in agriculture, transportation, and other areas. We have discussed them several times. As a matter of fact, what I said in connection with industry is true for all sectors.

I would like to continue by referring to the fact that the achievements we have registered demonstrate the potential and capacity of our economy, of the workers class, the peasantry, and the intellectuals. I believe that at this PEC meeting, while discussing the results achieved, we should express words of appreciation for the activity carried out by the working people and all our people who are acting with great determination to implement the party program. We must do all we can to constantly improve our activity in keeping with the requirements set forth by the 13th party congress and by the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Within this framework, I cannot help stressing that both positive things, the achievements that have been registered, and existing failings also reflect the activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations. The fulfillment of their role as leading political force in our society is not an abstract or theoretical question; it is reflected -- and should be reflected -- in the way in which the party decisions are being implemented. The major problem is socioeconomic development, the country's general progress, and improving the technological and qualitative level of the production process; for, only by developing the forces of production and the material base will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of all the other programs and plans of activity.

Therefore, we must draw all necessary conclusions and examine problems seriously. The Central Committee plenum must also examine the way party bodies carry out their work in general. We will discuss these problems also in agriculture where there are even more serious failings in the way in which party bodies and organizations are fulfilling their tasks.

There are shortcomings also in the organizational activity, in cadres and labor force distribution, and in the political-educational and ideological activity. The political-educational activity and the activity of developing the revolutionary awareness must be directly reflected in the way in which the tasks aimed at our homeland's development are being fulfilled! In the final analysis, the overall activity in all areas must primarily be reflected in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and programs. This is a basic, essential aspect of our overall activity! If we do not fulfill these programs, then we cannot say that we have registered positive results in the other sectors of activity.

All of us must well understand this -- and let us proceed from this! The development of the forces of production and of the material base is decisive for the progress of any society and thus for our socialist society and for the construction of the communist society as well! We must understand that this is not just a theoretical idea, but a practical problem. Mankind was able and is able to develop only on the basis of the constant progress of the forces of production. All the rest is subject to this; and we must understand this well in our work in all areas!

I believe that we must ask the party bodies and organizations to act with greater responsibility in fulfilling their role in organizing the overall activity, in running all sectors, and in uniting the efforts of all working people and of our whole people. At the same time, let us ask the state bodies in all sectors and areas to act in the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions to stop neglect and bureaucracy, and to do everything to perfect their leadership and work style in keeping with the responsibility resting on them in concretely resolving the problems of our homeland's socioeconomic development.

I believe that, together with our appreciation and congratulations to the working people and to all those who have contributed to the achievements of the past 5-year plan, it is necessary to appeal to them to do all they can to ensure the proper fulfillment of all plan indexes of the current year, thus setting a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan, the goals put forward by the 13th party congress, and the party program aimed at raising our homeland to new levels of development and at Romania's transition to a new stage -- the stage of a medium developed socialist country.

We have everything that is necessary and we must do all we can to achieve these goals not by the end of the current 5-year plan, but by the 14th party congress! I would like to express the conviction that we will draw appropriate conclusions, all of us will learn from this, and that action will be taken in all areas to eliminate negative situations and see to it that they will not be repeated in any form to ensure the proper implementation of the party congress decisions, of the country's laws, and of the program of Romania's socioeconomic development this year and throughout the current 5-year plan.

Text of Communique

AU110401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 2, 3

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the National Uniform Socioeconomic Development Plan of the SR of Romania for 1985 and the Overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] In the 1981-85 period, the SR of Romania registered important results in achieving the basic goals and targets of socioeconomic development put forward by

the 12th party congress and the party national conference and in achieving an important stage in the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and our country's advance toward communism.

Throughout this period a decisive role in developing the national economy and in formulating and implementing the party's and state's overall policy based on the application of the principles and generally valid truths of scientific socialism to the specific conditions of Romania was played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, who constantly carried out renovating, profound scientific, and revolutionary activity aimed at solving the cardinal problems of economic growth at a sustained rate and at the constant progress of the Romanian society.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all citizens in our homeland, irrespective of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, carried out sustained work to implement the plan provisions and achieved noteworthy successes in the homeland's socioeconomic development, a fact that reflects the creative energy of our whole people and their determination to resolutely implement the great targets of the RCP's scientific policy.

The year 1985 -- the last year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan -- marked the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress, an event of overwhelming significance in the current history of our homeland when, through the unanimous desire of the Communists, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected as head of the party. During these 20 years, a period that goes down as the most fruitful in achievements in our homeland's history and which is correctly called by our whole people with love and pride THE CEAUSESCU ERA, the overall Romanian society was characterized by a dynamic trend given concrete shape in the rapid development of the forces of production and the constant improvement of the organization and leadership on the society, of social relations, and of all areas.

Under the wise leadership of the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, thanks to his special virtues of politician and statesman, to his revolutionary boldness and enthusiasm, his fervent patriotism, and thanks to his clearsightedness in everything he does, during this period progress in our new system and the construction of a modern and efficient economy intensified, guaranteeing Romania a dignified place among world nations.

Despite the difficult international economic situation and the existence of certain domestic contradictions in the development of some sectors of the national economy, the 1981-85 5-Year Plan ensured the implementation of the programs of raising our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. Industry, a factor of speeding up the growth of the overall national economy, continued to develop, and agriculture, the second basic branch of the economy, made an increasing contribution to meeting the people's supply needs, to ensuring raw materials for industry, and to meeting other requirements.

The development of the economy and the improved technological and qualitative level of products ensured Romania's more and more active participation in the international division of labor; relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA states, with all socialist countries, with developing countries, and with all countries expanded, as important components of our party and state policy of peace, friendship, and international solidarity. An important achievement of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was ensuring an active trade balance that permitted a further reduction of our foreign debt.

Economic growth in this period was based on increasing the contribution by science in expanding technological progress in all areas in keeping with the programs worked out under the direct leadership of Comrade Academician, Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education. Important successes were registered in the area of education and culture -- factors of particular importance for the general progress of our socialist homeland.

The development and modernization of the forces of production and of the economic potential permitted a further increase in national income and in national wealth, ensured the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our whole people, and brought about profound changes in society and in strengthening the economic potential and the political prestige of Socialist Romania and national independence and sovereignty.

The results achieved in socioeconomic development are reflected in the dynamics of the main indexes:

	1985 achievements	1985 Compared to achievement in 1984	1985 Compared to achievement in 1980	1981-85 annual growth rate percentage
Industrial production -- billion lei				
-- net production value	374.8	104.9	128.7	5.2
-- production-goods value	1,221.1	104.9	121.6	4
Overall agricultural production -- billion lei	225.6	100.1	110.2*	2*
Total volume of goods transportation -- million metric tons	2,536.1	100.3	115.1	2.9
Total volume of investments in the national economy -- billion lei	246.4	101.6	106.6*	1.3*
Total volume of foreign trade -- billion lei	340.7	100.6	125.6*	4.7*
-- export -- total billion lei	192.3	97	146.5*	8*
-- import -- total billion lei	148.4	105.7	106.7*	1.3*
Labor productivity per active person:				
-- in the national industry (calculated on the basis of production-goods) -- thousand lei	363.1	105	115.4	2.9
-- in construction-assembly (calculated on the basis of overall production) -- thousand lei	244.7	107.5	129.5	5.3
-- in railroad transportation (calculated on the basis of gross incomes) -- thousand lei	125.9	103.4	117.2	3.2
Total expenditure per 1,000 lei commodity output in the national industry -- lei	857.2	100	96.9	-0.6
National income -- billion lei	750.8	105.9	124.1	4.4
Number of working personnal -- thousand	7,661	101	104.4	0,9
People's cash incomes in the socialist sector -- billion lei	375.8	104	134.3	6.1
Dynamics of real remuneration			108	
Dynamics of peasants' real incomes derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person			112	

Retail sales through socialist trade network -- billion lei	277.1	101.8	108.7	1.7
Expenditure from state budget for sociocultural events -- billion lei	90.4	104.1	127.3	4.9
New housing -- thousand	105.6	(706.7 in the 1981-85 period)		

[Footnote *: 1981-85 compared with the 1976-80 period]

Note: Figures in this communique represent current 1985 prices, while dynamics are calculated under methodological conditions and on the basis of comparable prices. iar dinamicile sint calculate in conditii metodologice si de preturi comparabile.

The 1981-85 5-Year Plan represents a period of consolidating the achievements registered in the 1971-80 period when the Romanian economy advanced on a large scale in implementing the strategic goals of the homeland's socioeconomic development.

The implementation of a comprehensive investment program, the further increase in the forces of production, and the putting into operation of new and important production capacities substantially increased fixed assets in the national economy which amounted to some 2,780 billion lei in 1985 compared with 1,864 billion lei in 1980. Great projects of national importance have been built, such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the new sections of Bucharest's subway -- monumental works of the engineering art and an expression of the intelligence and creativity of the Romanian people -- and the Iron Gate II hydropower plant, and the Midia and Giurgiu chemical combines.

The increase in industrial, agricultural, and other productions of the national economy, the increased efficiency, and the development of prices within the planned levels consolidated the country's finances and contributed to the stability of the national currency.

On the basis of success registered in increasing material production and its efficiency, national income was up 24.1 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, ensuring the necessary resources for the national socioeconomic development fund and for improving the standard of living of the people. Important funds were allocated for housing construction and for the technical-urban equipment of localities, and for developing the material base of education, culture, art, health care, and sports.

A number of measures were adopted to perfect the activity of the state bodies, the running of socioeconomic activity, and the firm application of the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-sufficiency of economic activity.

I. Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technological Progress

In keeping with the program-directives for scientific research, technological development, and introducing technological progress endorsed by the 12th party congress and updated by the party national conference of 1982, the activity in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was streamlined toward expanding and strengthening Romania's raw material base and energy resources, modernizing agriculture, and asserting the qualitative aspects of the intensive development of the economy -- increasing labor productivity, the technological and qualitative level of products, cutting back on and making better use of raw materials, other material, fuel, and energy consumption, reducing production and investment costs, and increasing economic efficiency in general.

During the 1981-85 period, scientific research and technological development contributed to introducing into production and manufacturing 16,000 new and modernized types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, and installations with better characteristics, more than 2,900 materials, and more than 2,000 consumer goods. The weight of the new and modernized products that are being manufactured from the very beginning of the 5-year plan in the commodity production of the processing branches of the national industry represented almost 47 percent in 1985, thus exceeding the plan provisions in this area. Some 6,200 new and modernized technologies were applied, as well as new mechanization and automation systems, especially in the branches of chemistry, metallurgy, heavy-equipment industry, machine-building, electrical engineering, electronics, and in the extractive, construction materials, and light industries.

Of particular importance is the implementation of the targets stipulated in special programs on developing priority branches, specifically the aeronautics industry and polymer and fine synthesis chemistry. New materials have been achieved for electrical engineering, electronics, and microelectronics; the comprehensive use of mineral resources poor in useful substances has intensified and great depth off-shore drilling has expanded; superior chemicalization of crude oil and methane gas has developed; and the use of new and reusable energy sources has expanded. A number of achievements have been registered in perfecting technologies for increasing the extraction and utilization rate of metals, for making comprehensive use of blast-furnace slags and bituminous shales, for processing iron ores and virgin metals, for achieving high quality and valuable pure metals and alloys, for improving chemicalization technologies, and better utilizing wood and agricultural raw materials. A number of goals were also achieved to reduce imports, the consumption of raw and other materials, and fuel and energy, and to increase the utilization rate per metric ton of material being processed, and to reduce the physical weight of products. Progress has also been registered in the implementation of programs on automating production processes and on introducing electronics in this area. Some 52 percent of the increase in labor productivity in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was achieved on the basis of technological progress.

The typification and standardization activities in the field of products, technologies, and construction have been increased, ensuring further cutbacks in the kinds, types, and dimensions [sortotipodimensiunilor] of materials, parts, subassemblies, and products, particularly in the machine-building and chemical industries, and in other branches. Actions were taken for a stricter setting of norms for the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy in all fields of activity.

In agriculture, by expanding the latest achievements of agronomy and biology, scientific research has taken action to increase the productive potential, to better utilize the land stock, to start cultivating new sorts of grain and hybrids, industrial plants, vegetables and fruit with a high level of efficiency, and to achieve new breeds with a high level of productivity.

Medical research -- aimed at improving the population's health, ensuring an appropriate demographic dynamism, and protecting the environment -- has expanded.

The development of fundamental and long-term research has increased in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the technical sciences, in the light of the most recent trends of the scientific-technological revolution. Economic and social-political research have also expanded.

During 1981-1985, Romania's activity of technological and scientific cooperation with other countries expanded and the orientation of this cooperation, in close correlation with the objectives of economic cooperation, improved.

The finalization, in accordance with the plan provisions of several objectives of scientific research during this 5-year plan period, the technological development and technical progress achieved between 1981 and 1985, and the implementation of the guidelines and provisions set forth by the First Congress of Science and Education will increase the contribution of national science and technology to implementing the country's comprehensive development program approved by the 13th RCP Congress and will speed up the passage to a new quality of labor and life in our homeland, at the same time increasing Romania's competitiveness in the international division of labor and in the material and cultural exchange of values.

II. Industry

The development of industry played a decisive role in dynamizing all branches and fields of activity, in strongly promoting scientific and technological progress, in stressing the intensive sides of economic growth, and in building and consolidating the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Between 1981 and 1985 the production capacity of industry increased by putting into operation new facilities and carrying out important modernization and reequipment activities in existing capacities.

In 1985 the commodity production attained totalled 1,221.1 billion lei, that is 21.6 percent more than in 1980 and 4.9 percent more than in 1984. The industrial production registered in 1985 represents the total production registered between 1950 and 1964.

As a result, industry consolidated its position as a leading branch of economy and the contribution of this branch to creating national income increased from 58.6 percent in 1980 to over 60 percent in 1985.

The dynamics of industrial production achieved in major branches during the 5-year period were as follows:

	Percentages of 1985 compared to 1980	Percentage of the average annual rate for 1981-1985
Industry -- total	121.6	4.0
of which:		
Extraction industry	113.8	2.6
Electrical and thermal power	114.9	2.9
Metallurgy	111.1	2.1
Machine--building and metal processing industry	131.0	5.6
Chemical industry	120.5	3.8
Construction materials industry	108.2	1.6
Wood processing industry (including exploitation)	115.6	3.0
Consumer goods industry	120.1	3.8

The following production levels were achieved at the major industrial products:

	Units of measurement	1985 Achievements	Percentages of 1985 compared to 1980
Electrical energy	billion kwh	71.8	106.4
Net coal	million metric tons	46.6	132.5
Extracted crude	million metric tons	10.7	93.1
Extracted methane gas	billion cubic meter	27.2	96.6
Steel	million metric tons	13.8	104.7

Machinery, technological and energy equipment for industry	thousand metric	877.8	113.2
	billion lei	45.2	130.0
	[last two lines as published]		
Passenger cars	thousands	134.2	152.1
Means of automation data processing	billion lei	10.1	149.6
Products of precision mechanics, optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and elements	billion lei	13.5	181.5
Machine-tools and metal cutting tools	billion lei	8.8	120.3
Basic macromolecular products (100 percent)	thousand metric tons	627.9	108.4
Synthetic rubber	thousand metric tons	155.9	103.6
Tires	thousand units	7,210.3	137.2
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thousand metric tons	257.2	125
Chemical fertilizers (100 percent active ingredient)	thousand metric tons	3,096.5	126.3
Human medicines	billion lei	5.2	135.6
Cement (in terms of 80 percent clinker)	million metric tons	12.2	78.4
Wood furniture	billion lei	17.5	110.9
Textiles	million square meters	1,200.8	104.1
Knitwear	billion lei	18.3	144.4
Textile clothing	billion lei	47	150.5
Footwear	million pairs	117.2	102.1
Meat and meat products	thousand metric tons	2,066.3	107.5
Fish	thousand metric tons	260.1	137.8
Drinking milk -- total	thousand hectoliters	28,489	105
Butter	thousand metric tons	47	135.6
Sugar	thousand metric tons	582	114.3

In keeping with provisions on the development of the national economy, intensified efforts continued to expand Romania's own base of raw materials and primary energy resources.

Within the overall primary energy resources, great increases were registered in the case of coal, from 35.2 million metric tons in 1980 to 46.6 million metric tons in 1985, which represents 17.2 percent of the total of these resources.

In the electric and thermal power industry new electric power plants were put into operation and the capacity of existing ones was expanded; installed electric power amounted to almost 20,000 mega watts by the end of 1985, 21 percent higher than at the end of 1980. Electric power output amounted to 71.8 billion kilowatts per hour in 1985, of which 19.9 billion kwh were generated from coal.

In the metallurgical industry, production increased 11.1 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. Compared with 1980, 4.7 percent more high-grade steel with a complex and diversified structure was achieved, which means 607 kilograms per capita, placing our country among the ranks of countries with a strong metallurgical industry; production of steel alloys and superior alloys increased 20.1 percent compared with 1980.

In the machine-building industry, along with a 31 percent increase in production in the 1981-85 period the process of improving the structure of the quality of outputs intensified. Compared with 1980, production of electronic automation equipment, of computer technology for industrial processes, electronic components, precision

instruments, and aggregate and single-purpose machine-tools increased 1.5-2 times over. The machine-building industry today is capable of resolving the most complicated technical problems and ensures more than 90 percent of the volume of machinery and installations needed by the national economy, thus also making an important contribution to developing exports.

In the chemical industry, outputs increased 20.5 percent during the 5-year plan, thus bringing about important qualitative changes given concrete shape in the development of fine and low tonnage chemistry, in achieving special materials for the electronics industry, new varieties of acrylic and auxiliary co-polymers for the textile and leather industries, new medicines, dyes, lacquers, paints, and pest-killers for agriculture.

The petrochemical industry continued to develop and its weight within the overall chemical industry increased substantially. During this timespan the production of the following new and better varieties began: new types of tires, semi-conductors, polyethylene. catalysts for the synthesis of cyclohexilamine, selection pesticides for grain crops, PVC foils for the manufacture of pneumatic items, and new varieties of nitrile rubber.

In the construction materials industry, a wide variety of ranges of products was achieved and better kinds of cement were put into production, as were light-weight materials for masonry, by making use of volcanic tuff, soft limestones, and other inexpensive resources.

In the wood exploitation and processing industry, outputs increased 15.6 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, while the utilized wood stock increased 11.2 percent. Furniture production diversified through the manufacture of new, qualitatively better, and more functional furniture items.

In the consumer goods industry stress was placed on using the country's raw materials by taking more effective action to expand and diversify the range of products and improve product quality in keeping with the people's consumer needs.

In small-scale industry: a 63.3 percent higher commodity production was registered compared with 1980, contributing to improved use of local raw materials, agricultural resources, and industrial by-products, as well as ensuring better supplies of consumer goods and household items for the people.

During the 5-year plan, the plan provisions on certain industrial products were not fulfilled. The plan was not fulfilled in the case of certain basic raw materials, mainly because of inappropriate activity in some mining combines, industrial centrals, and extraction drilling trusts which did not take determined action to fully use available potential, to ensure a normal production process, and to strengthen order and discipline. Great nonfulfillments were registered in the coal-generated electrical power production, especially because some power aggregates were not put into operation on schedule, because of inappropriate repairs and maintenance of power installations, and because of irregular deliveries of poor quality coal, a fact that caused difficulties in supplying the national economy with the necessary electrical and thermal power.

In the processing industry, the managements of ministries and the working people's councils in central departments and enterprises did not always act with great responsibility to fulfill their tasks regarding putting into operation new production capacities and achieving the planned parameters on schedule; observing the repair programs; the complete utilization of machines, aggregates, and installations; improving the

technological and qualitative level of the production process; introducing new products and technologies; and regarding the rational organization of the production process and of labor.

III. Agriculture

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the material-technical base of agriculture developed and was modernized on the basis of new equipment and machinery, ensuring a more effective use of the land stocks; new technologies were introduced in cultivating crops and stock breeding, and labor and production were improved, achieving great increases in vegetable and animal agricultural products. During this period agriculture was supplied with 86,400 tractors, 26,700 combines for grain harvesting, and with other modern agricultural equipment and machinery capable of performing a more diversified and larger volume of work. At the end of 1985, agriculture had at its disposal some 184,000 tractors and 65,000 combines for grain harvesting. At this point plowing, sowing, harvesting of cereal grains, sunflower, and soybean are completely mechanized; mechanization has expanded to horticulture, vegetable growing, and livestock.

To ensure secure and stable agricultural outputs, the implementation of the land improvement program has intensified; in the 1981-85 period an area of 706,700 hectares was irrigated; drainage work was performed on 519,900 hectares and anti-soil erosion work on 611,200 hectares. The irrigated area totaled 2,956,300 hectares by the end of 1985, the area improved through drainage work totaled 2,948,800 hectares, and the area on which anti-soil erosion work was performed totaled 2,095,500 hectares.

During the 1981-85 5-Year Plan agriculture was supplied with 7,062,200 metric tons of chemical fertilizers (100 percent active ingredients), 694,500 metric tons more than in the 1976-80 period, and with other materials to combat pests.

Vegetable production registered in 1985 in main crops compared with 1980 is as follows:

	1985 achievements in thousand metric tons	1985 compared with 1980 -- percentage
Cereal grains -- total	23,048	114.1
Leguminous grain -- total	296	284.5
Sugar beet	6,446	115.9
Sunflower and rape	745	89.2
Fall potatoes	6,683	181.8
Field vegetables	6,162	173.1
Fruits	2,095	147.8

In 1985 average yields per hectare were 1,531 kilograms of corn and sorghum, 1,686 kilograms of rice, 382 kilograms of beans, 9,715 kilograms of fall potatoes, 9,167 kilograms of tomatoes, 4,595 kilograms of onion, and 5,238 kilograms of root vegetables higher than in 1980.

In the past 5 years an increasingly greater number of state and cooperative agricultural units registered record yields of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley per hectare and on 15,000 to 20,000 kilograms of corn cobs per hectare, a fact that demonstrates the great potential of our socialist agriculture.

Livestock in state and cooperative agricultural units numbered at the end of 1985: 4,065,000 cattle, 9,017,000 pigs, 8,055,000 sheep and goats, and 69,937,000 poultry, that is 186,000 more cattle, 1,037,000 more pigs, and 15,135,000 more poultry than at the end of 1980.

The increase in livestock along with the increase in average outputs permitted us to achieve an increased animal production in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan compared with the 1976-80 period.

As a result of the increase in the animal and vegetable agricultural production, socialist agricultural units and people's private farms delivered 33.2 percent more grains, 42.9 percent more vegetables, 46.2 percent more fresh fruits, and 40.5 percent more eggs to the state stocks in 1985 than in 1980.

In agriculture as a whole, overall production registered in the 1981-85 period exceeded the achievements in the 1976-80 period by 10.2 percent.

In the 1981-85 period the growth rate of agricultural production was negatively influenced by the unfavorable weather conditions in the past years and by failings in certain agricultural units. Not all units were able to ensure the application of established technologies and the performance of good quality work upon schedule; they were not able to utilize the productive potential of the overall land stock, and to ensure the harvesting, transportation, storing, and processing of crops without losses. In stock breeding, the increases in the number of livestock and in production were short on our potential in part because of failings in the feeding and tending of livestock and in the selection and reproduction activity.

IV. Forestry and Water Administration

Further action was taken in forestry to implement the provisions of the national program on the conservation and development of the forestry stock in the 1976-2010 period.

In the 1981-85 period, reafforestation and afforestation work was carried out on area totaling 208,700 hectares, 7.4 percent in excess of plan provisions for that period. Action continued to expand economically valuable local leafy and resinous varieties which represented 44.7 percent of the newly wooded area.

Despite all results registered in forestry, action to employ new areas for afforestation work continued, without ensuring that those areas were cleared and made available on schedule; thus the normal increase in the forest stock was not achieved.

In the field of water administration, multipurpose reservoirs totaling 1,447 million cubic meters were commissioned; waterway regulation, antiflood protection, and shore consolidation work was performed along waterways totaling 1,505 km; antiflood daming and increases in the height of dams was ensured on a stretch of 1,195 km to avoid the flooding of residential centers, of socioeconomic units, and of an area of 148,000 hectares of agricultural land.

V. Transportation and Telecommunications

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, transportation and telecommunications developed and were modernized in keeping with the requirements of the economy and of the people.

The total volume of goods transported in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan totaled 12,230 million metric tons, of which 1,397 million metric tons went by railroad transportation, 10,554 million metric tons by motor vehicles, 101 million metric tons by the maritime fleet, and 78 million metric tons by the river fleet.

During this period, railroad transportation was supplied with 357 electrical and diesel locomotives; 13,700 freight cars equaling 4-axle cars [in echivalent vagoane cu 4 osii]; 1,022 passenger cars and others cars. At the end of 1985, electrified railroad lines totaled 3,427 km, while electrified railroad lines represented 62.9 percent of

the total of railroad lines, compared to 2,367 kilometers and 34.4 percent respectively in 1980. A stretch of 2,027 km of road was modernized and covered with a light asphalt coating, and the construction of the Bucharest-Constanta motorway began. Bucharest's subway ensured the transportation of almost 350 million passengers during this 5-year plan.

In 1985, the volume of goods transported by river increased almost 50 percent compared with 1980.

The transportation capacity of the maritime fleet increased by 1,811,400 deadweight tons [DWT] and by the end of 1985 it amounted to 4,387,300 DWT, 1.7 times larger than in 1980. The capacity of the Port of Constanta and of the other sea and river ports increased.

Air transportation was supplied with new and modern planes with increased capacities and speeds, including "Rombac" planes.

In the past 5 years there have been a number of failings in transportation activity, especially regarding use of available means of conveyance, and certain transport work could not be carried out on schedule.

The volume of post and telecommunication activities increased 38.7 percent in 1985 compared with 1980.

VI. Investments — Construction

The investment program achieved in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, in keeping with guidelines adopted by the 12th party congress, ensured the expansion of the material-technological base of the productive and sociocultural activities, of technological progress and the modernization of industry, the rational distribution of the forces of production throughout our homeland, a balanced development of all areas, and the planning and modernization of urban and rural localities.

The volume of investments achieved in the national economy in the 1981-85 period is 6.6 percent larger than in the preceding 5-year plan and 1.8 times larger than in the 1971-75 5-Year Plan; the volume of investments achieved in 1985 totaled 246.6 billion lei.

Compared with the preceding 5-year plan, investments achieved in the main branches of the national economy in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan were as follows:

	1981-85 percentages compared with 1976-80	percentages compared with the total (1981-85)
Total	106.6	100.0
of which:		
Industry	109.1	49.1
Agriculture	132.4	16.0
Transportation and Telecommunications	115	11.3
Goods turnover	82.2	2.4
Housing	91.1	10.6

[figures as published]

In conformity with planned targets, the branches of material production achieved 85 percent of the total of investments by giving priority to expanding the country's own raw material and energy base, to developing the fields of peak technologies at a greater rate, and to modernizing the branches of the economy.

In the 1981-85 plan period, work was continued and new worksites were opened for complex hydropower facilities and for the construction of new hydropower plants on the Danube and inland rivers, of thermal power plants near main coal mining areas in the country, and for the construction of the first nuclear power plant and of new electrical heating plants in a number of localities. Construction work has also begun on the Poarta Alba-Navodari Canal, on the new civic center in Bucharest, and on the complex Dimbovita River project.

Important work was carried out for opening and putting into operation new deposits of lignite, pit coal, bituminous shales, copper ores, and other useful substances to put into operation new gas and crude oil wells. At the same time, attention was paid to developing the processing industry which ensures a high processing and utilization rate of material resources and manpower.

In the 1981-85 period, more than 1,500 new main production capacities were put into operation which increased the potential of the national economy.

More than 706,000 new dwellings were completed and thus housing applications were met on the whole.

Despite the achievements in investments and following certain failings and difficulties in the preparations for the manufacture, assimilation, production, and delivery of technological equipment on schedule, and in the organization of construction sites, the investment plan for the overall 5-year plan was not fulfilled and the deadlines for putting into operation certain projects were exceeded, thus exerting an unfavorable influences on the fulfillment of the production and export plan.

VII. Foreign Economic Relations

The volume of foreign trade in 1985, estimated at the current trade rate, totaled 340.7 billion lei; a 25.6 percent increase was attained in the 1981-95 5-Year Plan compared with the 1976-89 period. In 1985 our country had economic and cooperation relations with 144 states.

Economic and cooperation relations with socialist countries, amounting to about 57 percent of our country's overall foreign trade, occupied the first place. We have expanded economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries and the developed capitalist states.

The volume of exports, estimated at the present trade rate, totaled 192.3 billion lei in 1985; a 46.5 percent increase was attained during the 5-year plan compared with the 1976-80 period.

The value of our exports during the 5-year plan would have been 5-6 billion dollars higher if prices on the international markets had remained at least at the level of 1980.

Although we exported a higher volume of itemized products during this 5-year plan compared with the 1976-80 period, the lower prices imposed by the great imperialist powers, transnational monopolies, and financial-banking capital have led to a reduction of the revenues due to us compared with the level of the itemized produce we exported.

Likewise, Romania was obliged to pay an additional sum of more than two billion dollars as a result of the increase in the interest rates above the level initially envisaged.

This practice had serious repercussions for most countries and affected practically all developing countries, the economic situation of which has continued to worsen during this period.

It is therefore necessary to resolutely work to radically change the world economic situation, establish a new economic order, find global solutions to problems, and promote equitable relations of equality and mutual advantage in international economic relations.

The share of machines, transportation means and equipment, chemical produce, and consumer industrial goods in the exports of the SR of Romania has increased from 51 percent in 1980 to 61 percent.

The Romanian industry has delivered products of a high technical and qualitative level for export, making better use of raw materials, energy, and manpower. The following products were exports: electrical engineering means of automation; computers; equipment for the chemical industry; equipment for the cement industry; agricultural machines and equipment; parts and spare parts; excavators; town and cross-country automobiles; television sets; synthetic rubber; tires; plastics and synthetic resin; medicines; furniture; textiles and clothes; other products required on foreign markets.

The volume of imports in 1985, estimated at the present trade rate, totaled 148.4 billion lei. Thus registering a 6.7 percent increase during the entire 5 years, compared with the 1976-80 period. We imported mineral raw materials, fuel, other materials, machines, equipment and installations, meeting the requirements of domestic productive consumption and the other requirements of the national economy.

The foreign trade activity carried out in 1985 ensured a trade balance surplus of more than 2.5 billion dollars.

In the recently concluded 5-year plan, we continued to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries, the developing countries, and other states.

We paid particular attention to cooperation and specialization in machine building; within the framework of economic cooperation ventures, we delivered machines, equipment, installations, materials, and construction-assembly work abroad, ensuring the import of certain basic raw materials.

VIII. Increased Economic Efficiency

In the 1981-85 period, economic efficiency improved in all branches of the material production.

In 1985, labor productivity in the national industry calculated on the basis of the commodity production was 15.4 percent higher than in 1980; labor productivity calculated on the basis of the net production was 21.5 percent higher; almost all the industrial production surplus during this 5 year plan was attained on the basis of higher labor productivity compared with about 75 percent during the previous 5-year plan.

Labor productivity in construction-assembly, calculated on the basis of overall produetion, increased 29.5 percent, calculated on the basis of the net production, it increased 48.1 percent, in rail transportation, it increased 17.2 percent.

In spite of important increases in labor productivity, the levels envisaged for the 5-year plan were not fully attained in certain branches and sector, mainly as a result of shortcomings in the organization of production and work and in the utilization of equipment and work time.

Total expenditures per 1,000 lei worth of commodity production in the national industry decreased by 3.1 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, and material expenditures decreased by 4.9 percent; savings amounting to about 21.9 billion lei were thus attained during the entire 5-year period. Production cost reductions were also attained in other economic branches: 5.9 percent in contract construction-assembly, while in transportation the level of expenditures per 1,000 lei worth of gross incomes decreased by 2.5 percent.

In spite of all results attained, production costs were not reduced in all sectors in accordance with 5-year plan tasks, mainly due to exceeding certain specific consumptions and failing to attain the envisaged technical-economic parameters in certain productive units.

IX. Regional Development of the Forces of Production

The RCP policy of rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country continued to be consistently implemented during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. As a result of directing investments primarily toward certain poorly developed counties like Bistrita-Nasaud, Calarasi, Covasna, Giurgiu, Gorj, Ialomita, Mehedinti, Salaj, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, and Vrancea, the average growth rate of fixed asset in these counties amounted to 9-14 percent during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, exceeding the national average by about 8 percent, which contributed to reducing existing gaps in the economic potential of counties.

During the past 5-year plan, we continued to improve the regional distribution of industry by building new industrial units and platforms in less developed counties. Average annual industrial production growth rates higher than the national growth rate were attained by the following counties: Bistrita-Nasaud, 16.5 percent; Salaj, 11.9 percent; Vrancea, 11.6 percent; Giurgiu, 10 percent; Vaslui, 9.2 percent; Ialomita, 8.7 percent; Tulcea, 8.6 percent; Botosani, 7.4 percent; Gorj, 6.7 percent.

Important increases in the level of the agricultural production, constructions, and other economic activities were also attained in all counties.

In 1985, we attained the target established by the 12th party congress, namely that each county should have facilities for a volume of economic activities per capita worth 70,000 lei.

X. Population and Manpower

At the end of 1985, the population of Romania amounted to 22.8 million inhabitants. The active demographic policy consistently promoted by our party and state have ensured a population increase of about 500,000 people in the 1981-85 period.

The active population (engaged in socioeconomic activities) reached almost 10.6 million people, an increase of more than 200,000 persons compared with 1980; all this increase was achieved in nonagricultural branches, where more than 71 percent of the entire population is employed.

The average number of working people increased from 7,340,000 in 1980 to 7,661,000 in 1985, an increase almost entirely registered in industry and state agriculture.

The number of women working in enterprises and institutions in 1985 exceeded 3,000,000, their share in the overall number of working personnel amounted to more than 39 percent compared with 37 percent in 1980.

The number of skilled workers who graduated from vocational and technical schools, lyceums, and training courses in enterprises and who were employed in the national economy during this 5-year plan amounted to 1,459,000.

The total number of cadres with higher education engaged in the national economy reached about 670,000 at the end of 1985.

XI. The Material and Cultural Living Standard of the People

The development and modernization of material production and the increased economic efficiency in all fields of activity have led to the attainment in 1985 of a national income of 750.8 billion lei, 24.1 percent higher than in 1980. On this basis we have ensured the necessary resources both for further developing the forces of production and for raising the people's incomes and improving housing, working, and leisure conditions.

The remuneration fund of working people amounted to 278 billion lei in 1985; this represents an increase of 69 billion lei (plus 33.0 percent) compared with 1980, mainly as a result of nominal remuneration raises during this 5-year plan. Thus, on 15 February 1982 the remuneration of all workers and foremen as well as of other categories of working people with remunerations of up to 4,000 lei was increased, and in the 1 September 1983 - 1 August 1984 period, the basic pay of all categories of working people was gradually raised per branch and per activity. Other steps were also taken to increase working people's incomes derived from work.

The application of basic pay increases for working people and of other measures permitted an increase of the average nominal pay from 2,238 lei in 1980 to almost 3,000 lei at the end of 1985.

The increase in average nominal pay and the planned development of the price indexes of goods and services made possible an increase of the purchasing power of working people's remuneration, clearly reflected in the increase in real remuneration, by about 8 percent at the end of 1985 compared to 1980, thus filfilling the task for this area set forth by the National RCP Conference in December 1982.

The cash incomes of the peasantry, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and through sales of agricultural and food produce to socialist units amounted to 22.1 billion lei in 1985, more than 17 percent higher than in 1980. The peasantry's real incomes, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and in private farms, calculated per active person increased by more than 12 percent in 1985 compared to 1980.

An important role in increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living was played by the funds allocated to financing social and cultural activities. In 1985, these funds totalled 107.6 billion lei, an average of 4,737 lei per capita annually.

The incomes resulting from pensions for all categories of pensioners amounted to 37.8 billion lei in 1985, 12.8 billion lei higher than in 1980. During 1981-1985 some measures were taken which led to an increase of incomes resulting from pensions.

The average state social security pension for old age and for total years of service amounted to 1,798 lei at the end of 1985, compared to 1,335 lei in 1980.

State allowances for children were increased on 15 February 1982 by an average of 35 percent; the funds for allowances -- amounted to about 14 billion lei in 1985, compared to 10.7 billion lei in 1980.

During this 5-year plan period, social assistance, assistance for the spouses of active military men, and food allowances for hospitals, pupil and student canteens, and for other collective consumption purposes also increased.

Retail sales of goods through socialist trade outlets totaled 277.1 billion lei in 1985, 8.7 percent more than in 1980; sales of food products (including those for public catering) increased by 6.9 percent, and sales of non-food products by 10.6 percent.

The level of supply of durables to private households increased; in this way the comfort and civilization conditions of the working people in towns and villages continued to improve.

The network of customer services units expanded both in towns and in villages; services were diversified and conditions were created for meeting consumer requirements better

All grades of education continued to develop and be modernized, in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and of ensuring the necessary trained labor force.

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During this 5-year plan period, funds amounting to 88 billion lei, 7 billion lei more than during the previous 5-year plan period, were allocated for developing, modernizing, and expanding educational activity.

The school network currently consists of 28,961 schools, of which 12,811 are kindergartens, 14,076 are elementary and secondary schools, 981 are lyceums, 753 are vocational schools, 296 are foremen's schools, and 44 are high schools that have 132 faculties.

At the beginning of the 1985-1986 school-year the number of students was 5,592.3 thousand, of which 864.3 thousand are pre-school children, 4,568.2 thousand pupils, and 159.8 thousand students. A total of 77.6 percent of the overall pre-school age children attend kindergarten, all pupils attend primary and secondary school, and the first step of the lyceum. The material base and teaching personnel were ensured to appropriately carryout the instructional and educational activities.

During the 1981-1985 period 1,216.5 thousand cadres were trained in vocational, and foremen's schools and lyceums, and 184.2 thousand engineers, economists, physicians, teachers, and other highly trained cadres were trained in high schools.

The material base of culture and the arts developed in 1985 through 1,350 additional seats in cinemas with a regular-size screen and through 5,690 seats in houses of culture, clubs, and cultural halls.

During the 5-year plan period, the film studios made 145 full-length feature films and 701 short-reel films, cartoons, documentaries, and scientific films for the cinema network.

In 1985, 482 titles of newspapers and magazines were published with a circulation of 1,390 million issues; and 3,063 books and booklets were published, with a total of 66.3 million copies.

During the 1981-1985 5-year plan period the material base of health care continued to develop and be modernized by putting into operation new hospital units, dispensary-polyclinics, and medical care units which, together with the other equipment supplied and with the increasing number of medical and health personnel, contributed to improving medical assistance to the people. The number of beds within medical assistance reached 213,000 in 1985; that is 9.4 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1985, medical care for the people was ensured by 47,400 physicians; 480 inhabitants per physician. At the same time, during the 1981-1985 plan period, the technical and material base of tourism, recreation, and therapeutic bath treatment was developed and modernized.

The achievements attained during the 1981-1985 period repesent a solid foundation for successfully implementing the targets of the year 1986 and of the current 5-year plan period, and the historical decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, which stipulated the firm continuance of the policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance toward communism as a fundamental target of the 1986-1990 5-year plan period.

The implementation of the objectives stipulated by the 13th RCP Congress requires firm commitment to the road of new technological and scientific revolution, and the organization of socioeconomic activity on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements and of overall human knowledge, aimed at strongly developing production forces, substantially increasing labor productivity, and ensuring the passage from the stage of extensive to the state of intensive economic development.

In 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, firm measures must be taken to most favorably implement the provisions of the National Uniform Plan and of the supplementary production program approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 24 January 1986.

Vigorously engaged in the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the citizens of the homeland, regardless of nationality, closely united round the party and its secretary general, the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will act in complete unity to most commendably implement the tasks regarding the socioeconomic progress of the homeland, ensuring our country's firm progress on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the Planning State Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Central Statistics Directorate

BULGARIAN ARTICLE ON SFRY LIBERATION ATTACKED

LD241843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1409 GMT 24 Feb 86

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (TANJUG) -- Sofia is becoming increasingly worried over the historical fact that Yugoslavia did not wait for someone else to liberate it in the Second World War, as was the case with Bulgaria, which, together with Nazi Germany participated in the occupation of fairly large parts of Yugoslav territory.

The allegation about the Bulgarian "Revolutionary" Army's "decisive" contribution to the liberation of Yugoslavia has again found expression in Bulgaria, this time in an article of VOENNO ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK, the periodical published by the Defense Ministry and the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

To corroborate it, the author, deputy editor-in-chief of the periodical Lyilyana Venkova-Ilieva cities as her crown witness -- Stalin. He allegedly twice told a visiting Yugoslav delegation that the Bulgarian "Revolutionary" Army was better than the Yugoslav Army because it had "better weapons" -- presumably those it had received from Nazi Germany. Up to September 9, 1945, the Bulgarian Army had amply used them to safeguard the south-east flank of the Nazi armies in the Balkans and, above all, to fight the "unprepared" and "unarmed" Yugoslav partisans, that is, to exercise its mission of occupation of a sizable part of Yugoslavia.

The door to the "deletion of historical truth" -- says the author of the article in VOENNO ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK -- was opened by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in a speech in 1976, when he received a degree of doctor of military sciences. At the time he said: "Our liberation was our own deed."

The article in the Bulgarian periodical claims that the "Revolutionary" Bulgarian Army, formed after the capitulation in September 1944, was able to deal "successfully" with a nearly one-million-strong Nazi force in the Vardar and Morava river valleys (southeast Yugoslavia) and to "bring freedom" to Macedonia and Serbia -- precisely the areas in which the fascist Bulgarian Army had substituted for German units as a brutal occupier.

The author Venkova-Ilieva goes a step further and claims that the Bulgarians also "liberated" parts of Slovenia (northwest Yugoslavia), while "decisively contributing to the liberation of the whole of Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria, and Hungary" in the wider theatre of operations.

The article, naturally, does not have a word of censure for the crimes committed by the fascist Bulgarian armies on Yugoslav territory. Quite the opposite -- exposed to the attacks are the wartime commander Mihailo Apostolski and other Yugoslav authors for continuing to write that the Bulgarian units, transformed overnight from the occupying army into a "revolutionary" one, were received hostilely by the population in Macedonia and Serbia.

It is an irrefutable fact, however, that the fascist Bulgarian Army of occupation was guilty of many crimes, among which the killings of over 500 people in Bojnik, a village in Leskovac District, southeast Serbia, from February 13 to 18, 1942. The victims included 12 children under one, 27 under three and 51 under seven, as well as 49 pupils, 55 secondary school students and 35 pregnant women. A total of 1500 houses were burnt down and all the movables and livestock plundered. The local population do not forget the sadism and unheard-of atrocities of Bulgarian soldiers, in spite of the efforts being made by the authors in Sofia.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BONN

LD241715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the internal affairs organs of the SFRY, led by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today left Belgrade for Bonn for a visit at the invitation of FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. The delegation is expected to discuss ways of further promoting relations between the internal affairs services of Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Gisela Rheker, FRG ambassador in Belgrade, was at Belgrade Airport to see the delegation off.

BOJANIC ON 'WORKING VISIT' TO TURKEY

LD242313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left Belgrade today for a working visit to Turkey.

LCY CC DISCUSSES Draft Congress Resolutions

Kucan Speech

LD220954 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Report on the 21 February proceedings of the 26th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade]

[Text] The delegates began by adopting the decision determining the date and agenda of the 13th LCY Congress. The top-level party gathering of Yugoslav Communists will be held in Belgrade from 25-28 June. The congress will consider several documents, establish future tasks, and elect new members to the LCY organs. At today's session the main subject was the discussion of the preliminary drafts of the congress resolutions on which an introductory speech was given by Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On the session in Belgrade we have reports from Andjelko Perincic, Dusko Mandic, and Sonja Badel.

[Perincic] The preliminary drafts of the resolutions that are being debated today, Kucan said, are concerned with the tasks of the LC in the development of socialist, self-managing, socioeconomic relations and the political system of our socialist, self-managing democracy; the tasks of the LC in economic, scientific, and technological development; the ideopolitical, organizational actions and cadre training; the activity of the LC; the tasks in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. The guidelines for these resolutions, he recalled, were provided by the Central Committee. Since the preliminary draft of the report had already been adopted and submitted for debate, the resolutions must contain a plan of action [words indistinct] the state of affairs in the intercongress period, in which the LC plays an exceptionally important role.

[Begin Kucan recording] The LC, considering everything that has taken place in society -- the exacerbation of the economic crisis, the accumulated economic, social and other problems, the slow-down in the development of production relations -- cannot objectively, by the very nature of things, be regarded as blameless.

All this did not happen without us. The LC is woven into our society, into the system of socialist self-management, through the activity of its members and as an organization with its constitutionally established, specific, and historical role; obligations; responsibilities; and rights. Nothing can take place in society -- and does not take place -- without us. Nor can anyone release us from the responsibility for what we have or have not done, what could have and should have been done.

The resolutions therefore aim to have Communists engage in the kind of activity that would reaffirm us as the social force that alters the world, and prevent us from getting involved, through mistaken activity or inactivity, in a situation where we would have to ask ourselves how all this could have happened. There exists even now within the LC not a few Communists who have started to ask questions while failing to perceive their part in all this. In keeping with the social role of the LC of drawing up this form of social action, the resolutions also refer, ideologically and politically, to certain key social documents that contain the strategy of our social development, by which I mean primarily the Constitution, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilizations, the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, and to problems concerning their implementation.

With regard to the assessments of the situation I would say simply that they must be harmonized both in the report and in the resolutions, because differences would introduce unnecessary confusion, leave room for manipulation and speculation about those differences. There is enough of that both in the LC and in society, and this would only disarm us in our efforts to realize our key orientations and make both the LC and society even more ineffective. [end recording]

[Perincic] The complex situation in which we find ourselves imposes the need for a constructive, critical debate. This is why the resolutions must not only be a mobilizing document for the members of the LC, but also a political text for the entire working class, as was the case with the debate on [words indistinct] conclusions of the 13th session.

[Begin Kucan recording] The party debate and activity already mentioned, which have recently taken place in the LC, have shown how the members view the key problems of our society and the LC. From the point of view of their concrete position and their existential, work, and other interests, needs, and problems, the Communists have pointed out what the problems are and have called for their resolution and elimination as current and open questions from our political, economic, ideological, and cultural life. They have sought, too, that all activity in preparation for the 13th congress, the congresses in the republics and provinces, and the conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army, should be directed toward their solution. The general demand was -- and this was also the conclusion of the Central Committee -- that we should not bring just problems to the congress but some results, in order to show and prove that, first of all, the LC, knows where the basic problems lie; second, it knows how they should be solved effectively and in keeping with our strategic orientations; and third, that it is capable and prepared to resolve them.

Thus, the LCY Central Committee and the republican and provincial organization focused on the economic situation, the long-term programs for stabilization and the political system, which are of key importance for consolidating the stability of our society and for its successful socialist development. The resolutions are to a large degree based on the stances adopted by the Central Committee on questions of implementing the anti-inflationary program, the position of workers in generating income, social policy, employment, relations in the Yugoslav Federation, relations in the SR of Serbia, the Critical Analysis, the political system, and other questions which have not as yet become sufficiently forceful to require unified action by Communists.

It is on this basis that the principal directions have been set down, not only for preparations for the congress' public debate, and the congress itself, but above all for political action following it, and for congress preparations in the LC's of the republics and provinces and the conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army. [end recording]

[Perincic] After briefly expounding the contents of the documents, Kucan said that the problems confronting society and the LC make it necessary to resolve them using fresh and new ideas. The Central Committee therefore expects suggestions for the effective solution of difficulties and for specific action to come from the debate at the party grassroots. The outmoded ideas which built up the current state of affairs cannot be used in this process. Kucan nevertheless pointed out the dangers of the LCY failing to be capable of and organized for action, and ideologically fit.

[Kucan] In preparing for the congress, we must be aware of the fact that in the LC we have not yet overcome the great differences and ideopolitical controversies in the view of and interpretation of the very class essence of the system of socialist self-management and its social function, and indeed, its very bases. This can be achieved only if we wage specific actions in which Communists show themselves to be creative beings, fighters who commit themselves, take up stands, differentiate themselves, and unite. We have failed to overcome those differences because we have not conducted specific actions and have not directly confronted the situations thrown up by haphazard practice.

In the same way, we have failed to break up the very damaging and unproductive divisions -- imposed in particular in the debates on the political system -- between the so-called progressive forces which are for change, and the conservatives who are against these changes, while not even properly knowing which of these changes we should be in favor of and what must, allegedly, not be changed.

Public debate is an opportunity for these issues to be clarified, too, for the resolutions are clear in regard to the changes advocated without dispute by the LC. There can be no other position for the LC; it is by its very being an organization which changes the existing world. But, those changes must be progressive from the class-historical aspect and from the aspect of the historic interests of the working class, and must thus be oriented toward creating socialist production relations with the proletariat, associated workers, as the leading social force.

The resolutions unambiguously proceed from the awareness that the revolution and its achievements can be defended effectively and developed by the revolution itself -- that is, by continuous revolutionary alteration of existing societal relations. We, as the LC, have determined that revolution is today precisely the realization of the fundamental constitutional relations and other program orientations. A person cannot subjectively determine for himself what revolution is today, or have his own private revolution, while at the same time being a member of the LC. The LC is still a revolutionary vanguard, which unites those who ideologically think alike on the platform of the historic interests of the working class. [end recording]

[Perincic] In conclusion, Kucan pointed out that the drafts are not the final documents, and called upon all Communists to make their contribution to the final contents and form. He added that in addition to these four resolutions, the Central Committee would propose several more, but that these documents would be concise and deal with a more limited sphere; information would be given to members on this in good time.

Debates on Resolutions

LD220005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Report on the 21 February proceedings of the 26th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade]

[Text] The debate which followed the introductory speech at the LCY Central Committee session focused on the draft resolution on the development of self-management and socialist democracy. Dusan Alimpic, who asked to take the floor, called for a stronger union of farmers and workers, demanding this should bemmore strongly emphasized in the final version to be adopted at the congress.

Since no other Central Committee member asked to speak on this subject, the session went on to debate the second resolution draft on the economic and technological development of the country. First to speak was Ramiz Abduli. He cited a number of facts from the developed world, which as we already know, are crushing us to say the least. He said we are 2 to 3 decades behind in technological development. He said that over the past decade the LC has not understood this state of affairs at home or abroad, and science was treated as dispensable. Now is the time for the LC to take a leading role here as well. Marjan Rozic spoke up for small-scale industry, because, as he said, sectarian attitudes and doubts about this economic activity could be seen. He also called for concern about ecology and emphasized the need to strengthen the largely neglected cooperative movement in our country. Ecology, somewhat unexpectedly but not without good reason, comes to the fore.

Academician Dragisa Ivanovic spoke at some length on the construction of nuclear power stations in our country and energetically opposed such construction for several reasons. The first was the security of the country which would depend entirely on external factors in its strategy for supplying energy. Then, from the economic point of view, for the four new nuclear power stations currently planned, new foreign borrowing will be required at the level of the total present foreign debt, which means from $16-$20 billion. He put special emphasis on the ecological threat which obrders on the catastrophic. He mentioned the increasing number of closures of nuclear power stations throughout the world, taking as an example Austria, which closed its only nuclear power station before it was used. He said that in addition to all the experts in the country, who are to give their views on the matter, the voice of working people and citizens should also be listened to as they should decide for themselves on their safety from radiation.

A debate developed on the subject and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was called on to provide certain explanations in connection with our nuclear plans and pretensions. She said that it is certain that society will take a serious approach to decisions on such moves, and that the requirements have been looked into for several years and that this all requires an energy program for the country. She added that the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia do have plans for a second nuclear power station in Prevlaka, but no one is even considering repeating the construction of the Krsko type, which was inadequately evaluated financially.

Since he did not make a sufficient impression with his energetic protest against this form of energy, Academician Ivanovic interjected again, noting that the present form of fission was a danger to health and life.

Afterwards, Dusan Ckrebic called for a uniform energy balance and (?opposed) the emphasis on imported components and advocated a consensus in resolving this question.

Milutin Baltic added the need for a program for Yugoslav tenders for the construction of classical power stations since, in his view, there were considerable possibilities for this.

Leaving this aside, Aleksandar Grlickov called for redistribution of income in favor of personal incomes, explaining that countries at our development and productivity level allocate more for personal incomes, and this, according to Grlickov, stimulates producers to work harder and better.

Further on Debates

LD211628 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the LCY Central Committee seemed to have most reservation about the draft resolution on the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre training and activity within the LC. The gist of all the comments made is that the resolution should incorporate more of the stances adopted at the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee which reflect in the best possible way the demands made by the party's rank-and-file as to what functional changes the LC should make if it is to fulfill its tasks in a more consistent and efficient way. Vlado Janzic proposed a further analysis of the stance on the need for revolutionary, ideological and political reconstruction of the LC since, in his view, there has been no transformation within the LC in keeping with the needs resulting from the delegate and political system. Zivan Vasiljevic suggested more emphasis should be place on the need to oppose political professionalism which, he said, is closely linked with personal incomes, which is one reason many LC members are reluctant to leave their political posts and go back to their old jobs. He also called for the practice of horizontal rotation of cadres to be vigorously opposed and for a broader cadre base to be ensured.

Stanislav Stojanovic believes the stance about the unity in the LCY should be explained in a better way and that the tendency towards federalization within the LC should be opposed more resolutely. A number of remarks were made about the way some of the concepts were formulated and the need to improve the style of the texts. All the remarks will be taken into consideration when the draft is drawn up.

The resolution on the LC's tasks in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress and socialism in the world was adopted without a debate.

The Central Committee ended its 26th session in an unusually short time which Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium, explained by the fact that the working groups responsible for drawing up the draft resolutions had carried out their work very well. He called on all party leaderships to ensure a constructive and meaningful public debate about the documents for the congress.

COMPARISON OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS AGENDA

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22-23 February publishes on page 1 the "Draft Agenda for the LCY Congress." Comparison of the BORBA report with the TANJUG Domestic Service version published in the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, under the headline "LCY Congress Set for 25-28 Jun; Agenda Announced," reveals the following variation:

Line 13, item 4, reads in BORBA: 4. Report: The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing and Nonaligned Yugoslavia (changing wording)

JUDGES' HUNGER STRIKE: 'COMPLETELY UNUSUAL'

AU242035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Bozidar Djuran feature in the "Sunday at 10" program: "Cuprija Judges' Hunger Strike -- A Completely Unusual Small-Town Story"]

[Excerpts] Three judges of the Cuprija Communal Court -- Ljiljana Milosevic, Dragoslav Ilic, and Milos Miletic -- staged a hunger strike in the Cuprija town park for 24 hours, thus protesting the communal LC Committee decision to expel Ilic from the LC and to give a final reprimand to Miletic and Milosevic.

One should say here within the short chronology of Cuprija events that the judges discontinued the strike after a talk with Vojin Filipovic, president of the Sumadija-Pomoravlje Intracommunal LC Conference and member of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

While the judges were still on strike, Vojin Filipovic said the following, addressing journalists in Cuprija:

[Begin Filipovic recording] Let us put it this way, by (?trying) to manifest their discontent and disagreement with a decision of a party organ by a hunger strike, they directly violate the LC Statute, create a sensationalist atmosphere in the town and beyond, and show that such methods can be used by people who are not satisfied by decisions made by other organs, too, and that is unacceptable. [end recording]

After staying in this town for 2 days, a reporter can describe the atmosphere prevalent in it only be calling it a state of alarm. All sociopolitical organizations, from the communal level to the level of the local community, have been holding sessions all the time. The Communal LC Committee has been giving and publishing reports, the basic one of which could be obtained from any newsstand in the town.

Before telling anything more about the causes of this extraordinary case, it should be said that even after only superficially reading the announcements and reports that were distributed to journalists and citizens, one gets an impression of a one-sided approach to the problem. Not a single one of several texts mentions even the possibility that a part of the responsibility may be borne by Cuprija commune organs and organizations. There are only words of harsh condemnation of the three judges and their exclusive guilt.

The whole story -- that is, its concluding part -- started in the Cuprija Communal Court 10 months ago, when Judge Simon Savic was elected deputy president of the court. That election, however, is only a consequence of the fact that Cuprija court has not had a court president for 6 years. Dusan Ivkovic, president of the Communal LC Committee, used to be court president, but that post has been vacant for 6 full years since he has been performing political functions. Here is Dusan Ivkovic:

[Begin Ivkovic recording] When I left to work at the SAWP for 1 year, I was told that my post would wait for me, that a certain judge would replace me, would have the same personal income as I had, and when I returned from the SAWP, I would continue to work at that post. I did so, I returned to the court and worked for 6 months there. Then I was elected president of the communal LC Committee for 1 year, but the statute was changed and I stayed there for 4 years. [end recording]

Therefore, since Dusan Ivkovic both is and is not filling two posts at the same time, Simon Savic was elected his deputy last April. Since that time, there have been quarrels in the court, sessions without any effect, and accusations.

MACEDONIAN LC ADOPTS DRAFT CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD200027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Skopje, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, presided over by Milan Pancevski, the drafts of the two congress documents were adopted: the Resolution of the 9th Macedonian LC Congress and Changes and Amendments to the Macedonian LC Statute.

In the discussion, in addition to suggestions of an editorial nature, there also were some important comments. Hisen Ramadani considers that in the draft of the resolution "the task of fighting Albanian nationalism and irredentism is insufficiently clearly and forecfully laid down and is not put in terms of action." The fact is that the ideological aspects of the irredentists are anticommunist and anticlass to such a degree that they in fact represent national socialism of the worst kind. It is in fact a Nazi-style ideology and therefore harmful above all to the Albanian people, the Albanian nationality, and to the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia as a whole." In this context Ramadani called for the LC to involve itself even more in uncovering the reactionary slogans of the irredentists, in which Communists primarily should be involved and also other progressive forces within this nationality. The Macedonian LC has advocated, and continues to do so, that the Albanian nationality should defend itself from attempts to identify it as a whole with the irredentists. There is thus a need for internal distance and differentiation.

The draft resolution goes to public debate which should conclude at the end of March.

STRUGA CONFERENCE CONSIDERS MACEDONIA'S MUSLIMS

LD221936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Struga, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The extent and significance of the activities carried out as cultural and scientific manifestations by Macedonian Muslims exceed the framework of that group, particularly because they achieve goals of a broader, general national importance for the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities of the SR of Macedona. That is, all of the Macedonian people and our republic's Albanian and Turkish nationalities have an interest in the national and cultural renaissance of Islamicized Macedonians.

This was underlined today at a conference in Struga dealing with topical problems and further tasks of the cultural and scientific manifestations of Muslim Macedonians. Taking part in the conference are approximately 130 activists of that association and of sociopolitical organizations from municipalities where the adherents of this section of the Macedonian people live.

An address was delivered at the conference today by, amongst others, Zivko Vasilevski, secretary of the republican conference of the Macedonian SAWP, who pointed out that the republic's sociopolitical organizations, and first and foremost the Macedonian SAWP, must be involved in a more all-round way, and must have a program for dealing with issues relating to the renaissance of Macedonian Muslims, as well as offering organized resistance to all those who negate the national identity of this section of the Macedonian people.

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SFRY, USSR, HUNGARY SIGN GOODS TRANSIT PROTOCOL

LD161606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1242 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (TANJUG) -- Soviet, Hungarian and Yugoslav railwaymen have agreed to make the transit of goods across Hungarian territory from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia and vice versa, more efficacious than up to now.

At a consultation held in the border town of Nyiregyhaza, top railway executives of the three countries have signed a protocol on the transport to Yugoslavia across Hungarian territory this year of about 1.3 million tonnes of Soviet goods, and to the Soviet Union about one million tonnes of Yugoslav goods. This would be about 200 thousand tonnes more than last year.

CEMA MICROELECTRONICS SECTION MEETS IN HUNGARY

LD262141 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- A session of the microelectronics expert section of the CMEA inter-governmental committee on computer technology opened in Kecskemet on Tuesday [25 February]. The meeting, held for the first time since the new complex programme of the CMEA for the period until 2000 has been adopted, is to discuss questions of improving the quality and reliability of integrated circuits and developing the division of labour among the member states.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING CONCLUDED IN WARSAW

LD131449 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 13: Heads of groups of the Interparliamentary Union from socialist countries ended their consultative meeting in Warsaw today.

Participants in the meeting reviewed preparations for this year's international interparliamentary events, as well as the guidelines of cooperation within the union during this year's spring and fall conference.

Much attention was given to Mikhail Gorbachev's plan. Participants expressed unanimous support for Soviet proposals stating that owing to their well balanced, realistic and concrete character they accelerate the struggle for peace.

Participants of the Warsaw meeting expressed themselves in favour of putting the Soviet plan in the centre of discussion during this year's conferences organized by the Interparliamentary Union.

SOVIET 'REVISIONIST' PARTY CONGRESS NOTED

AU260941 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- Through an ATA news [report], the press reports that the 27th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party opened in Moscow. On the first day M. Gorbachev read out the report of the Central Committee of the party where he put forth the revisionist line and the social imperialist course of the Soviet leadership on the development at home and the international problems.

FIVE-YEAR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU260858 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 period and the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Tirana yesterday.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Vietnamese side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac.

The signing ceremony was attended by the vice minister of the foreign affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam in Tirana, Le Ngoc Thanh.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pyrite concentrate, copper wires, textiles etc, and will import coffee, rubber, rice etc.

ALIA SPEECH AT 10 FEB MIRDITE DISTRICT RALLY

AU180501 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[Text of speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, delivered on 10 February at mass rally in Rreshen, Mirdite District]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear brothers and sisters of Mirdite: It is a great pleasure and particular joy to be among you today, among the brave and hard-working people of Mirdite, who are distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the party and our dear fatherland, and who are struggling with determination to go forward on the enlightened road of socialism.

We are gathered here, in new and beautiful Rreshen, only a short time after the AWP Central Committee's 13th plenum which, as you know, analyzed last year's results and set important tasks for the realization on this year's plan. Now, throughout our country, meetings of party organizations and workers' collectives are analyzing work done and taking the necessary measures for the successful realization of future tasks.

I am sure that the plenum meeting of the party committee of your district, too, to which the Central Committee has sent me, will be marked by a militant spirit and a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, to give new impetus to the successful execution of everything we have to do.

Mirdite District has achieved important successes in many fields. The party has unshakable faith that in the future you will always emerge with merit and unsullied honor in the realization of the plans emanating from the ceaseless economic and social development of the country, on the road of socialism, on the road which our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha laid out for us, and on which he led us for 40 years.

The people of Mirdite occupy an honored place in our national history, as witnessed by the blood they have shed and the great sacrifices they have made for this area, for the freedom and independence of the country, for knowledge and progress. Foreigners never conquered the men of Mirdite, poverty did not break them, feuds did not destroy them, and reactionary customs and tribal laws did not subjugate them. The best traditions of the people of Mirdite, given new content by the party since the war of national liberation, were forged in the struggle against these dark forces. In the party, the people of Mirdite found the only force that rose above all discord and division, the only force born of the bosom [as published] of the common people, which expressed the true interests of the fatherland and people.

The patriotic sons of Mirdite, with the glorious son of this region and unflinching member of the party Bardhok Biba at their head, showed to whom the people had given their word and entrusted their hopes for freedom and happiness.

Upon the victory of the war of national liberation and the people's revolution, there began a new epoch for the people of Mirdite too -- an epoch of vigorous and uninterrupted growth. This is the epoch of socialism, during which the people of Mirdite, as all our people, have been continually engaged in the struggle and revolution for new things, for progress. They fought and defeated foreign enemies and their mercenaries, diversionist gangs and internal enemies, tribal headmen and kulaks, backwardness and ignorance, medieval customs, and the reactionary clergy. They struggled with the difficulties of the terrain and gave impetus to the development of the economy; they courageously overcame backwardness and set out on the liberating road of cooperativization. In this struggle they were joined closely and inseparably with the AWP, with socialism.

In few places were the struggle and sacrifices for the installation and maintenance of the new power of the people conducted with such harshness, to such an extent, as in this region. In few places were the efforts for national reconstruction, for the achievements of reforms and transformations initiated by the party, so closely entwined with the struggle for the defeat of antipeople reaction, with bands of criminals in the service of foreigners and their tools, as here in Mirdite.

The energies of the people of Mirdite, released from centuries-old oppression, erupted like a volcano in the struggle for a new life.

From their bosom came distinguished fighters and revolutionaries, who by their sacrifices became symbols of the struggle for the new socialist life born in Albania -- such symbols as Ndrece Ndue Gjoka, the courageous and farsighted schoolteacher, and Pal Melyshi, who in silent heroism fell martyr in the defense of the new people's power; and the mountain girls, Marta and Prenda Tarazhi, Mrike Iokja and Shkurte Cara, who sacrificed themselves for progress, for freedom and the emancipation of Albanian women; men such as Pjeter Llesh Doda and Frok Kol Kacorri, who became shining examples of dedication and communist responsibility in the fulfillment of duty, examples of the new patriotism and devotion to their professions, and such as Llesh Pal Cupi, who defended with his life the sacred borders of the fatherland. The deeds of these heroes make every inhabitant of Mirdite and every Albanian proud. Their examples inspire and will inspire present and future generations with revolutionary courage and a militant spirit, and with a sense of sacrifice for the defense of the interests of the people, and with love for the party and our fatherland.

Mirdite, which was once the most striking example of poverty and illiteracy in Albania, a byword for suffering and misery, today best of all witnesses to all the radical and many-sided transformations which the Albanian people have experienced in the epoch of the party, and to the completely different appearance of modern Albania. This place, which people once called cursed by God and ravaged by nature, is now favored and privileged, with invaluable wealth above and below the ground, Mirdite represents one of the most important areas in our national economy. It is enough to say that the industrial production of your district comprises one-third of the industrial production of all the districts of the north, not including Shkoder. A considerable part of the mining industry of the country, especially copper mining, is concentrated in Mirdite. With the development of geology and the extraction of new minerals, with the exploitation of the forests and progress in agriculture and stock-raising, the economy of the district has become more complex and balanced, with a great future ahead of it.

This wealth was always here. Copper and pyrites, chrome and forests, water and land -- they were always here. Clever and industrious people were always here, too. But nobody thought of exploiting this wealth in the interests of the people. It only became valuable in the years of the party and socialism.

The working class people of Mirdite District were the founders of the copper extraction and processing industry in our country and the revivers of this ancient skill of our ancestors. To them belongs the honor of having opened the first mines and foundries this industry. Today the sons of your district have become distinguished miners and metalworkers, working with zeal and skill from Kurbnesh to Rubic and from Perlat to Spac. In Mirdite today the entire production of the copper industry of 1960 is achieved in 3 days. All merit, and particular congratulations, belong to the working class of Mirdite, who from the first years of liberation to the present day, have given the people's economy millions of tons of minerals and tens of thousands of tons of blister copper.

The epoch of socialism for Mirdite represents an epoch of a general and unprecedented leap forward. Comrades, look at Rreshen, where we are today, look at Rubik and Kurbnesh and the other workers' towns, look at the villages and the well-lit houses of the people, newly built throughout; look at the works and factories, the roads and orchards, the agricultural cooperatives that go from strength to strength, the schools and hospitals. Everything has been done with the care of the party and of Comrade Enver, and with your work and sweat. May you enjoy all this, and add to it, for your own well-being, and for the prosperity and strengthening of the fatherland!

Dear brothers and sisters, as you know, last year was a year of bitter events and unforeseen situations, not to be compared with any other period in our new life.

A whole year has gone by, but nobody, especially not you, who went through it all physically, will forget that harsh and bitter winter which spread over all the regions of the north. The forces of nature were savage, but our decisive and unbreakable people triumphed over them. The wonderful qualities people showed in fighting snow and gales will never be forgotten. We saw afresh the fraternal solidarity and shining unity of the people. Not for a moment did our highlanders feel themselves isolated or impotent in the situation.

Before the wounds of this natural disaster had closed, another loss, the greatest of all the years of our new life, struck our people. The founder and glorious leader of the party, the legendary leader of the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, left our midst. You, comrade workers and cooperativists, comrade specialists and cadres, as all the people, underwent this loss with clear-sightedness, with high political awareness, and with unshakable faith in the party. You, as did all the people, responded to this deep grief with the greatest possible mobilization and zeal at work, raised even higher the spirit of mass actions, and revealed yet further your militant spirit.

In these circumstances, revolutionary awareness was increased, mature political judgment sharpened, and the sense of responsibility for the fate of the country and socialism grew. The monolithic unity of party and people was expressed as never before. All these things were an encouragement and an invaluable help for the party and its Central Committee, a direct expression of the loyalty and determination of communists and of the people to continue on the road of socialism, the road of Enver.

Last year's prolonged drought also placed many obstacles before the fulfillment of our tasks. The consequences of this were felt particularly in agriculture and the energy industry. But they were also reflected in other sectors of the economy. It is a positive factor that although the natural difficulties which worked together really were great, they were unable to slow down the rate of our progress.

With steel-like will and exemplary determination, with labor and skill, our people mastered the problems. Workers and cooperativists went ahead with work, and did not surrender to the pressure of circumstances. This meant that, despite obstacles, last year's tasks were in general better fulfilled that the previous year's. It had never before happened that, consuming 10-12 percent less energy than in the plan, tasks had been realized in whole sectors of the economy, such as the mining industry, the chrome and copper extraction industries, the coal industry, and so forth. It had also never before happened that production norms in dozens of enterprises and sectors of the economy, such as the machinery and light industry sectors, was realized with reduced working hours or with two shifts instead of three, as happened because of energy shortages. Never before, not under conditions like those of last year's drought, not even under normal or favorable conditions, had our agriculture achieved last year's production in wheat, cotton, tobacco, and certain other crops. The kernel of the experience gained by our working people last year lies in the unprecedented mobilization of inner human reserves and material and scientific resources.

Nevertheless, because of shortages of electrical energy, which influenced raw material production, too, and because of the great drought, in some enterprises and sectors of the economy, and in some crops, there were failures to fulfill the plan. The production plan was not realized in certain important crops, such as corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, and in some dairy products.

In the agricultural and stock-raising sector, the largest deficits were in the northern districts. The heavy winter snow and summer drought played no small part in these deficits, but they cannot be justified simply by these factors. The agricultural cooperatives of Stebleve and Bellove in Iber District, of Bugjon in Puke District, and of Opojan in Kukes District, of Trebinje in Pocradec District and Progonat in Tepelene District, and some other entirely mountain economies, did not work in the most privileged natural and geographical conditions. But generally they fulfilled well all the year's tasks. The examples of these economies indicate subjective shortcomings in other agricultural cooperatives.

The party is seeking to draw valuable lessons for the improvement of work, not only from progressive experiences but also from under-achievement. Let us look at our work and results realistically, and explain our failures frankly, and remedy our defects; let us ask more of ourselves, and not be satisfied with our achievements. A critical eye toward shortcomings and weaknesses expresses the strength and vitality of our people.

The party, dear comrades, has noticed with satisfaction that this year work is proceeding in a high revolutionary spirit, and that the enthusiasm of the working masses is increasing. Everywhere workers' collectives have undertaken new and courageous pledges of mobilization to fulfill the objectives of the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver." Although the energy situation is now normal again, and has greatly improved, many enterprises, factories, mines, and combines have decided never to return to the old norms of energy use, but to apply their newly gained experience. New initiatives for the significant reduction of production costs, for reduced norms in the use of raw materials and electrical energy, for a better use of working time and of the material base, have been mounted by industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperative such as the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the "Enver Hoxha" tractor works, the metal factory in Gjirokaster, and the copper wire factory in Shkoder, the textile combine in Berat, the transport pool in Lac, the high-grade cooperative at Krutje in Lushnje District, and many others. The method of mass actions has received fresh impetus. On 12 January alone, 800,000 workers took part in mass actions to honor Republic Day. Everywhere, people are working harder to work better every day, week, and month, and to guarantee the fulfillment of tasks in industry, agriculture, and elsewhere. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of this year's plans, the first year of the new 5-year-plan, of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and of the ninth party congress, has become a major point of honor for everybody.

Our party and people work and strive not only to complete the tasks of the day, but for radical solution of problems that emerge. This is in the tradition of our party. The party has always thought about today, but also about tomorrow. The party has always solved the problems of the day, but has devoted itself no less to the tasks of the future. A healthy present-day gives us the opportunity to look further into questions of the future; a clear perspective enables us to pave the way for new things, and to hasten the solution of problems that emerge. A harmony and interrelation between present and future is one of the fundamental characteristics of our socialist order, and one of the greatest guarantees of our inexorable progress.

The Eighth 5-Year Plan, which we have just begun, secures the continuing construction of socialism in all fields. During this 5-year period our society will take new steps forward in its development. In our present position, our country is now faced with the task of the general transition from the path of extensive to intensive development, on the general road of the increase of the social product, of creative scientific and artistic activity, of progress in all areas of national life, without excluding some extensive development in certain sectors, workplaces, special districts, and for certain periods.

Our society is completely prepared for this transition. It has the material bases necessary for the wide development of the economy; it has the necessary natural resources, it has able specialists and cadres, a skilled working class, and tireless farm workers, and an effective system of organization. Putting these real factors into action constitutes a decisive link in hastening and encouraging the accomplishment of these objectives.

In our Albania, every step forward on the road of socialism constitutes a new step forward on the road of strengthening freedom and independence, on the road of refining democracy and civilization, on the road of increasing the prosperity of the people and social emancipation. We travel along this road successfully by fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans, for these plans bring together the actual needs of society, present and future, increasing responsibility at work, order and discipline, developing more widely the spirit of initiative and revolutionary self-motivation among working people.

During the new 5-year period, a shining future opens out for the people of Mirdite too. The state will continue to give priority to investment in the mining industry, including the copper industry, for the prospecting of new reserves, and for the more effective exploitation of existing resources, and particularly for copper processing. Of course, these investments, wherever they are made, in the energy industry or in mines, in agriculture or stock-raising, must serve to give new impetus to increased production, cost reduction, and improvements in quality.

Copper is one of the fundamental resources of your district. The copper industry in its present state is more complex and with a more complete production cycle than that of some other miners. Copper products, particularly insulated wires and fine and extra-fine wires, have become an important commodity for export and also for the fulfillment of domestic needs. The collective of the copper wire factory in Sukoder will achieve great success with the withdrawal of ingots ["katange" -- precise translation unknown] from export. But, nevertheless, the party still considers that there may be further possibilities for developing processing and for increasing the value of copper industry products.

It is the party's intention that the copper industry and the copper-processing industry should secure more resources from accumulation, and from income from exports, not only for its own expansion, but also for investment in other sectors of industry. To achieve this objective it will be ncessary to increase production faster, to reduce costs, to increase the scale of metal salvage [rikuperim], and to improve processing technology. Progressive experience shows that, with some improvements in existing technology, still better results can be achieved than at present.

Comrade miners, the party demands tireless work, the extraction of as much mineral as possible, the reduction to the minimum of lost metal and excessive expenditure, and demands that opportunities for new investment be created and expanded. Let this be a point of honor for the heroic profession of miners, for the mine and the factory, a point of honor for the working class of Mirdite, a great moving force to push work ahead in every sector.

Comrade Enver, when he was in Mirdite for the last time, considered the inseparable association of mines and agriculture to be a great advantage of your district -- the linking of the working class with farm workers, town with village. This advantage must be continually exploited. Mining and agriculture should not compensate each other, but should help and strengthen each other. Dig out and awake the treasures below the ground, but with the same zeal, will, and determination, dig and turn to value that wealth which is every day before our eyes, the land and forests, pastures and streams, flocks and orchards.

I would like at this meeting to compliment the growth of agriculture in your district too, but in this fundamental sector of the economy, Mirdite still does not occupy the position among other districts which the party would like. The people of Mirdite once had little land, several times less than today, but they had no small tradition of agricultural work. Now the area of cultivated land in your district has increased more than four times, faster than the rate of population increase, which is now three times greater than before the liberation. If we add to this the substantial investments made by the socialist state, here as everywhere, in the mechanization of agriculture, irrigation, seed selection and chemical fertilizers, and the training of cadres and skilled specialists, then it turns out that we are right not to be satisfied until every agricultural cooperative attains greater production yields and better incomes for its workers.

The party knows, dear comrades, that women, who have never lacked love for work and for agriculture, constitute the crucial labor force in Mirdite agriculture. This is a positive factor in carrying out our work successfully. Socialism is built in industry and in agriculture, in both town and country. It is built by both men and women, by young and old alike, by the entire people. Those who would connect the progress of agriculture with the withdrawal of miners from the mines think conservatively. Nor is it correct to think that Mirdite is an industrial district, and so can compensate for backwardness in agriculture by progress in mining.

The women and men who work in agriculture have everything they need from the nation to advance this vital sector of the economy at a brisk pace. They have knowledge and enthusiasm, they have ever-improving technology, and professional ability and experience. There is then every possibility for Mirdite to provide bread for its own people, and to provide for itself the potatoes, vegetables, and beans that it consumes. But the achievement of this objective requires more effective organization; requires that specialists keep abreast of their work, and requires the renewal of the tradition of mass actions for the creation of new agricultural land and to improve seasonal work in the fields. The party has complete faith that the working people of Mirdite will carry out well their duty to raise the level of development of agriculture to the same standard as that achieved by industry and other sectors.

Mirdite District has especially good conditions for growth in livestock raising. This whole region can and must become a major producer of animal products for itself and for the nation. The growth in the number of sheep and goats, especially for meat, on the summer pastures of Mirdite and other northern districts must be increased. Let us renew the traditional zeal of the Mirdite shepherd; let the boys and girls of your district come to master and love the profession of shepherd, as well as that of miner. If Mirdite District achieved no more than national average milk yields, even with only the present number of animals, milk production per head of population would rise by more than 50 liters a year.

The fast development of the economy, particularly in the mining industry, and the good prospects for the future, have made it necessary to improve the transportation network in this region. In the plans of coming years, the party intends to add to the motor roads and railroad lines between the towns of the north and industrial centers. It is a particular pleasure for me to announce that the party Central Committee and the government have decided to begin building the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, as one of the important projects of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The construction of this railroad, this new gift of the party to this region, will bring life and dynamism to the life of the people and to the economy, and act as a major factor of social as well as economic development. As always, and as has become a tradition, the party will entrust this project to our heroic young people. The duty of kindling the flame of continual mass action, and of reducing as far as possible the construction period of this great project, belongs to our young generation.

It is a point of honor for you, dear boys and girls of Mirdite, to stand out among the rest in this mass action, and to give an inspiring example to the young people of the whole country.

Comrades,

The year 1985 was a long year during which the world spoke much about Albania. Our friends and well-wishers spoke, to encourage us to continue on the glorious road of freedom and independence, socialism, and struggle without compromise against imperialism and reaction. Our enemies also spoke, dreaming dreams and waiting for Albania to change its course. But Albania is not and will not be influenced by the insinuations and propagandistic noise of her enemies. Albania chose her path a long time ago, at the time of the War of National Liberation and the People's Revolution. It chose the one and only road, the road laid down by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the road on which our people have built their new life, and on which they are advancing to a better and more secure future. There is and can be no force that can move us from the enlightened road of the party and of Enver Hoxha.

At present the world is passing through one of its most turbulent periods since the World War II. Successive economic, political, moral, and ideological crises, and so forth, have created unstable and explosive situations, and tensions and conflicts of all kinds, and new threats and dangers for the safety of the peoples and the general peace.

The rivalry of the superpowers and other imperialist countries for hegemony and world domination, their aggressiveness, their strategy of intervention, and of diktat and domination, have now left no country untouched.

What particularly claims attention at present is the superpowers' direct armed intervention in different countries, and the increased military pressure for their subjugation.

The military presence of the superpowers beyond their own territories has now greatly diversified. There are few countries without the American or Soviet military. Apart from true military bases, which have expanded, other military contingents in the form of advisers, instructors, intermediaries, and so forth have arrived in many countries. As the arms trade increases, it becomes more elaborate and sophisticated, and the number rises of members of the American and Soviet Armed Forces who accompany the armaments sold to others.

The American-Soviet confrontation has always exerted a direct influence on international relations in general, and between different states in particular. This confrontation sometimes grows more bitter and sometimes eases. But, as Comrade Enver Hoxha said, it never goes well for the world when the superpowers quarrel, nor when they agree. In each case the people foot the bill.

At present, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, there is much talk about a kind of detente in Soviet-American relations. But it is a fact that immediately after this meeting an increase in the superpowers' aggressiveness can be noticed, and an increase in pressure and threats toward the peoples.

A serious situation has been created over Libya. The United States of America, on absurd pretexts, and appointing itself to the role of international policeman, is exerting many pressures and is talking about direct military aggression against this country. American imperialism attempts to justify these barbarous acts with the supposed struggle against terrorism. Neither the peoples nor true revolutionaries approve of terrorism.

But terrorism cannot be fought against by those who have themselves elevated terrorism to a system, an institution, who have transformed it into state policy, and who violate every international right and norm, who employ the most repressive and barbarous methods, either themselves or through their instruments, against the Palestinian and Afghan peoples, against the blacks of South Africa and in Nicaragua, who threaten and violently suppress every effort of the peoples to liberate themselves from the foreign yoke and to decide their own fate for themselves.

The situation now created not only threatens Libya, but is also fraught with danger for other countries in the Mediterranean region. And so our people and their government have determinedly denounced the aggressive acts of American imperialism against Libya and the Mediterranean in general, just as they have also unmasked and denounced the expansionist and hegemonist policies of the two superpowers in other areas of the world.

Around us, in the Balkans, too, a situation is being created which contains the seeds of arguments and conflicts, preconditions which make possible the intervention of the superpowers in this area.

Yugoslavia finds itself in an ever-deepening general economic, political, and moral crisis. Drowned in debts and in the impossibility of paying them, it is forced to accept conditions and make concessions that permit the considerable entry of foreign capital and, above all, permit the implementation of diktats imposed by Yugoslavia's creditors. In this situation, and as a consequence of its political system, in which each thinks only of himself, different groups have come to life in Yugoslavia and are struggling for power. These groups are not only gathering force to maintain their privileges, but to realize their hegemonist ambitions, and are inclined to join up with and seek the support of foreign powers. These developments constitute a potential danger that could affect security and peace in the whole Balkan Peninsula and beyond.

As far as the situation in Kosovo is concerned, at present a further embitterment can be observed as a result of the attacks of Great Serb chauvinism upon the democratic and national rights of the Albanian population. Arrests of Kosovar boys and girls continue and increase from day to day. Yugoslavia is the only country in Europe where, according to data in the Yugoslav press, within 2 or 3 years more than 3,000 people have been imprisoned and sentenced. Serbian politicians are now openly demanding the limitation of provincial autonomy, down to its abolition. As never before their press insults and denigrates eminent personalities of the national renaissance, and the history and cultural values of the Albanians.

Matters have gone as far as the organizing and drafting of petitions with ultra-nationalist content, filled with provocative calls to revive the Albanian genocide of the time of the Serbian kinds and of Rankovic. Worst of all is the fact that these voices of darkness find an echo in public meetings and in the press, and in party and social forums.

No honorable person, including realistic opinion in Yugoslavia itself, can refrain from denouncing this Great Serb chauvinist hysteria, which portends new disasters for the Albanians, and not only for them. Our people, too, who are rightly sensitive to any injustice or persecution aimed at our brothers of one blood in Yugoslavia, raise their voices against this hysteria. We have not intervened in the interanal affairs of Yugoslavia, and are not doing so now, just as we have not been and are not in favor of her destabilization.

Our concern for what happens to the Albanians across the border, and their defense against the oppression and hatred of chauvinists of different kinds, is a right which nobody can deny us, and our duty as communists and as Albanians.

We have continually said that the policies being pursued and the attitudes held regarding Kosovo have no future. The solution of the problems which have accumulated there, the interests of stability and of the future, the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, and also of the Albanians there, demand that this anti-Albanian psychosis and chauvinist adventurism be halted and demand that the rights recognized for Kosovo and other Albanian areas in the Yugoslav Constitution be recognized, and on this basis, that their legitimate demands be solved with good will, equality, and justice.

Dear comrades, in the present international situation which has been created we must sharpen our vigilance. Above all, we will continually strengthen what we have won with colossal effort and struggle, what lies at the foundation of all our victories, the golden key to all our successes, as Enver Hoxha called it -- the steely unity of the people, and the unity of the people around the party. Let us keep high and raise further the revolutionary spirit that has burst out everywhere. Let us continually strengthen the national economy, increase production, and exploit to the full all the opportunities we have. Increasing production is the decisive factor in strengthening the economy and further improving the life of the people. National economic strength is the foundation of the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Let the great celebrations of this year serve as a powerful stimulus to continual mass actions and high achievements. Let the creative initiative of the masses to fulfill and overfulfill our tasks break out everywhere. Let us arrive at the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party with tasks more fully realized than ever before.

Long live the people of Mirdite! Long live the party! Glory to the name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

OFFICIALS SEE ZHIVKOV OFF FOR CPSU CONGRESS

AU260505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On 24 February a delegation of the BCP led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, departed for Moscow. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee it will take part in the 27th CPSU Congress.

The following persons are members of the delegation: Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee; and Dimitur Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, and by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

TURKEY'S SLANDER ON MINORITIES DISPROVED

AU261809 Sofia BTA in English 1548 GMT 26 Feb 86

["Slander Is No Argument" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA commentator Ivo Garvalov) -- When arguments are missing, then comes the turn of the fabrications (ranging from obvious lies to slanders of unbelievable dimensions). Such slanders are currently being used by the present Turkish Government in its attempt to turn the world public opinion against Bulgaria. The allegations are absolutely unbelievable: There allegedly are repression and persecution of minorities in this country. Had this campaign been confined to the press alone, it might have remained unanswered in the interest of the good neighborly relations between our two countries. But we could not avoid exposing the slanderers when Turkey started trying to make use of international forums for its campaign. The latest event was the Turkish Foreign Ministry's declaration. However nothing can serve as a substitute for facts. And without facts the anti Bulgarian and antisocialist propaganda loses all its meaning.

But you have no facts, gentlemen...indeed facts prove the opposite to what you are trying to tell the world.

No mosques have been destroyed, there are no casualties, no violence is directed against the country's small minorities. The persons, who according to the Turkish press have been killed, have written to Bulgarian newspapers, asking what the whole thing was about.

What are Turkey's demands? It may be that Ankara wants us to artificially create a minority subservient to Turkey. This we cannot do. We are living in a civilized century, and civilization, irrespective of its social variations, totally excludes everything that once characterized the Ottoman Empire, an empire barbarous even for the standards of its own age. For decades now the remnants of its traditions have been gradually fading. They are disappearing by themselves. This is an objective process which no one can stop and no administrative measures are needed to help it through. No one however can force us to take administrative measures to stop this process.

Thus the anti Bulgarian propaganda campaign will not be met by the world public's understanding once its true essence is understood. It will lose even the support of our illwishers, because lies have short lives. All the more so when one lie is used to explain another. Now the Turkish Foreign Ministry has claimed that "the foreign press and foreign diplomatic sources" have discovered facts which support the Turkish allegations.

Who has discovered such facts and where?

The world press has not published a single such fact. There are of course summaries of Turkish slanderous articles and slanderous statements by Turkish politicians. No facts are published, because they cannot be found and they cannot be found because they do not exist.

It is also untrue that there are zones in Bulgaria which foreigners are not allowed to visit. About 6000 foreign journalists visit Bulgaria every year. They came last year as well and everyone was allowed to travel wherever they pleased. 23 journalists (among them Turkish journalists as well) came here in connection with Ankara's slanderous campaign. 40 other journalists came here on other missions but expressed the desire to visit the regions, which according to Turkey have almost rebelled. These areas were also visited by the foreign ambassadors accredited to Sofia. Not to mention the 6 million foreign tourists who travel in all parts of the country every year. How did it happen that no one noticed anything that could back the Turkish fabrications? Thus instead of referring to the foreign press, Ankara would do much better if it reconsiders its goals, and maybe its problems as well, since propaganda campaigns often have the effect of a boomerang.

Socialist Bulgaria will maintain her constructive policy towards her neighbours in the name of the good neighbourly relations which are so difficult to establish. Once again from the point of view of these good neighbourly relations this country has the right to expect of her neighbours to avoid using such campaigns, pursued by such means.

POLISH TALKS BEGIN; MORE TRADE PLANNED

AU252059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] In Sofia a session has begun of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, taking part. The desire was expressed to deepen and enrich the mutually beneficial cooperation in line with the accords achieved at the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in March 1983 in Sofia. The new stage in bilateral cooperation is manifested in a considerable increase during the 5-year plan period in the exchange of goods, which exceeds 4 billion rubles. Over 74 percent of Bulgarian exports to Poland consist of products of the machine-building industry.

MLADENOV TOASTS DUMAS AT OFFICIAL DINNER

AU260500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at 24 February official dinner in Sofia for Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov pointed out that the present visit by Mr. Dumas is a confirmation of the mutual willingness to expand Bulgarian-French relations, which show a positive development in the mutual interest of both sides. I would like to recall, he said, that the great impetus to strengthen these relations in various areas was given in 1966 during the official visit to France by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At present we have stable and useful political contacts, among which the contacts between parliamentarians, members of the governments, and other leading political figures hold a special place. There are many possibilities for expanding, diversifying, and dynamically developing our mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and concrete measures have already been adopted by the two governments. Minister Mladenov assessed cultural relations as rich and diversified.

Further on he dwelled on the international situation, and stressed: "Despite the differences in the opinions about the reasons for the existing tension and the roads to overcoming it, it is important to note that France and Bulgaria are convinced that there is a need for all to make great and constructive efforts for saving world peace." Petur Mladenov pointed out that the danger of a nuclear conflict and of anihilating human civilization continues to exist as a result of the arms race and the "Star Wars" plans. Dwelling on the importance of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, he recalled the words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov that it "inspires hope that mankind will withdraw from the brink of the precipice it faces."

The spirit of the Geneva summit, the Bulgarian foreign minister said, found its further development and consistent expression in the 15 January declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, which posed the most noble goal: to liberate mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction through implementing a fully concrete and truly feasible plan of nuclear disarmament, of removing chemical weapons from the face of the earth, and of limiting conventional weapons. This initiative is closely connected with preventing the militarization of space, which is the historic chance of mankind.

Speaking about the active peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov stressed that our country not only firmly supports all the constructive proposals of the countries of the socialist community, as well as the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, but also, within the context of this coordinated political line of ours, are voiced some concrete ideas within the framework of our Balkan policy: to conclude bilateral agreements between the states of the region, including a code of goodneighborly relations; to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone; and recently, together with Romania, to create a chemical weapons-free zone. We are convinced that the implementation of these initiatives will represent a significant contribution to the cause of peace.

LATE REPORT: PROSECUTOR ASKS ANTONOV ACQUITTAL

AU271411 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] I shall start with a report we have eagerly awaited: A short time ago Khristo Petrov, BTA correspondent in Rome, reported that today at the end of the prosecutor's summation at the second trial on the attempted assassination of the Pope, prosecutor Antonio Marini asked the court to acquit Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov, and Zhelyu Vasilev for lack of evidence. Please expect more details in the evening newscasts.

U.S. COUNTERPROPOSAL TO 'DOUBLE-CROSS' USSR

LD262117 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The already mentioned so-called U.S. counterproposal is in direct contradiction with the demand for responsibility and a complex approach in dealing with the disarmament issue. The U.S. proposal, which is on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, contains elements that do not respect the principle of equality and equal safety. It is possible to see other U.S. motives in them: specifically to double-cross the USSR, to make it short on time. The White House staff calculations, however, could have no effect logically. The USSR is prepared to answer any constructive proposal but it will not allow its security to be reduced, and will not accept unacceptable and disadvantageous unilateral U.S. demands.

IMPORTANCE OF GORBACHEV'S OFFER HIGHLIGHTED

LD262153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka on CPSU Central Committee Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] In order to give an analysis of historic facts a certain degree of hindsight is necessary. The importance and significance of the political report by the CPSU Central Committee are, however, so marked and clear that even without hindsight it can be stated that this is a historic document unique in its importance and scope in the post-war evolution, not only of Soviet society but of the whole world. Building on the results achieved so far in the construction of socialism, and on the basis of a thorough analysis of the main political and socioeconomic phenomenon of the present-day world, the document sets out the basic goals and tasks which must be accomplished so that life on this planet becomes better, less polluted, more just, and more secure for all nations. It is a document of the most pure and practical humanism. It is further telling proof of the genuinely noble efforts of communists; it reflects their deep feeling of responsibility toward history for the fate of human civilization, and their determination to achieve success in their epoch-making struggle for progress and peace.

It is not, however, some kind of terrorist pamphlet and even less a high-flown and ostentatious manifesto. The political report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev stands out for its matter-of-factness, sobriety, scientific accuracy, precise argumentation, and realistic logic. It is an honest and bold assessment of the situation and of all the fundamental factors of our time; it is a frank message directed at the party ranks, and an earnest appeal to reason addressed to everyone, including our most ardent opponents.

The report, both on internal political matters and in the foreign policy sphere, is characterized by a comprehensive approach and the kind of boldness needed to seek new solutions which are realistic in their objectivity and which fully encourage optimism and confidence. The economic and social outlook and other aims in the sphere of democratization and restructuring of social relations in the field of culture and education, and of the values of life in general, show that Soviet society has reached the threshold of a qualitatively new stage of its development and that it is approaching a period of further rapid rise in, and fuller satisfaction of, the material and spiritual needs of the working people.

On international issues, the approach of Soviet Communists closely follows their ambitious pioneering work in the further development of an advanced socialist society.

This has its logical justification in the details of the report's foreign political analysis which show that in today's world not even the most mighty state can provide a fulfilled life for its people in isolation from the rest of the world. The horrific reality of the possibility of the nuclear extermination of mankind, as well as the breadth and depth of the global problems of civilization make this planet too small, too fragile, and too dangerous in light of the present nature of international relations.

Consequently, the Soviet Union has presented a new and historically important initiative: to establish a comprehensive system of international security which would rid people's lives of war and enable them to tackle burning global problems, enable the world to rally for the sake of our common future so that the people -- in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev -- can save the planet, the sky, and space, so that they can conquer space as the new inhabitants of a peaceful civilization, so that they can rid the world of the nuclear threat and free all the best qualities of man, such a unique inhabitant of the universe, once and for all solely for constructive aims.

It will not be easy to establish such a system, and it will undoubtedly be the most important feat yet accomplished in history, because accomplishing this represents a fundamental change in the development of mankind: it presupposes the total elimination of nuclear weapons, a reduction in the levels of other military forces and equipment to the lowest necessary reasonable level, the transfer of funds from military budgets to development projects, providing full and real political and economic quality and guarantees to all nationas, doing away with racism and ethnic or religious discrimination, the development of all-round contacts and cooperation and, above all, ensuring human rights and dignity for the flourishing of culture and art in the name of peace and fraternity between nations.

These are attitudes and aims which also correspond to the historical legacy and the best progressive traditions of our people, too. That is why president Gustav Husak, speaking at today's Soviet party congress, expressed full support on behalf of us all.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS SOVIET ARMY CELEBRATION

LD212341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] A meeting of members of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia to mark the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy and the 38th anniversary of Victorious February took place in Milovice today. It was attended by a party and government delegation headed by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other guests.

After the speech by Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops, the meeting was addressed by Comrade Milan Vaclavik. He recalled the historic importance played by Soviet Armed Forces in the defeat of fascism in World War II and paid tribute to their role in the defense of socialism. He also singled out fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army in strengthening friendship between the people of the two countries.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO AQUINO

LD261856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman has sent Mrs Corazon Cojuangco Aquino congratulations on the occasion of her inauguration as president of the Republic of the Philippines.

A state telegram adds further: "I express my conviction that relations between the GDR and the Republic of the Philippines will continue to be conducted in the spirit of constructive cooperation, to the two peoples' benefit and in the interests of peace and disarmament."

FURTHER REPORT ON GDR-FRG DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD262118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (ADN) -- The Main Department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Wednesday [26 February]. Their talks focused on questions of arms control and disarmament. There was agreement that security policy aspects in relations between the GDR and the FRG were of great importance. The responsibility of both states to make an effective contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to detente was stressed.

The head of the GDR Permanent Mission to the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, took part in the talk.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA -- Luanda, 26 Feb (ADN) -- A working plan for cooperation between Angola and the GDR in the health field for 1986-87 was signed in Luanda by the deputy health ministers from both countries, Dr Luis Gomes Sambo and Dr Edgar Harig. It plans, among other things, for sending GDR medical higher and vocational education cadres to health institutions in Luanda, training Angolans as specialists and intermediate medical cadres in the GDR, as well as for the specialist treatment of Angolan patients in GDR institutions. During his stay in Angola, Dr Edgar Harig met Health Minister Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura for talks and visited the injured from an attack in Uige. An agreement between Angola and the GDR on cooperation in the health field has existed since 1976. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 26 Feb 86 LD]

HUNGARIANS PARTICIPATE IN USSR OIL-FIELD PROJECT

City of 50,000 Anticipated

AU261212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Jan 86 p 8

[Karoly Becze article: "A Town of 50,000 To Be Built -- Direction Tengiz -- Work Worth R260 million -- First Train Leaves"]

[Text] The interstate agreement according to which Hungary is to participate in the Yamburg natural gas field exploitation was signed in Moscow in December, 1985. The Hungarian side is to cooperate in the construction with labor, materials, installations, and goods. We will also participate in the development of the Tengiz oil field near the Caspian Sea under the guidance of the Enterprise for the Construction and Installation of Chemical Plants [Vegyepszer].

In fact, Tengiz does not exist on the maps yet. At present, there are only a few derricks and barracks in the area, but a city of 50,000 inhabitants is to be built here. The area contains good quality oil of high sulfuric content. The Hungarian enterprises will carry out works connected with desulfurization, processing, water removal, and other tasks.

To finance the venture, a Yamburg gas Pipeline Construction Fund has been set up within the Development Bank. The R260 million project is organized by a national operations committee.

Expensive Background

The Vegyepszer Enterprise began the preparations for its tasks months ago. It created a Yamburg directorate led by Tibor Csatlos, who told us that the enterprise is going to carry out the Tengiz project partly with its own workers and partly with workers from other enterprises. The enterprise signs a concrete contract with everyone -- even with its own workers. Contracts will be signed for those who are under 50 years of age (55 years of age in the case of those employees employed on a monthly basis), who can stand the extreme conditions (desert area, changeable and extreme weather, occasional daily difference of temperature of 20-22 degrees), meet the requirements of the tests concerning labor protection and fire protection, and medical tests, and who accept the conditions.

Wages will be paid in accordance with the adverse conditions and with the fact that the work week is 6 days, -- that is, 54 hours. The basic salary is 35 percent higher, with an addition of 100-percent workplace and a 25-percent field supplement. In the case of extra performance, the workers can get premiums, which in some cases can reach 100 percent of their wages. (All this is stipulated in the joint regulations of the chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor and the finance minister, which have been in force since 1 November). The daily allowance on site will amount to R600 a month, half of which the workers will pay for accomodation, meals, and laundry services. As a result of the extraordinary work schedules, there will be an increase in the amount of paid holidays. Tengiz workers will be given home leave twice a year. The enterprise takes care of their travel. The not-so-cheap accommodation camp will be close to the work site, where the men will be accommodated in workers' hostels. The size of the rooms is 260 x 620 cm. Each level contains showers, toilets, washrooms, reading, and tv rooms. Within the camp there will be a restaurant, kitchen, cafeteria, shop, post office, storage facilities, heating unit -- in other words, everything necessary. There will also be an area suitable for sports. With the progress of the project, the number of people working here can reach 4,500. The camp is prepared to accommodate 4,800 people in any case.

Ready To Go

The first train will leave from Ujpest-Rakospalota for Kulsar soon. Part of the train is made up of freight cars with cars, barracks parts, earth-moving equipment, and tools. The other part is made up of sleeping cars. The members of the first group, 55 people, are ready to go and have received the necessary vaccinations.

According to the plan, 600 places will be ready by May, and 1,400 places by July. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that every second sentence uttered at Vegyepszer nowadays is in connection with Yamburg (Tengiz). They wish to fulfill this task with honor until 1991.

The agreement on the exploitation of the Yamburg natural gas field and on the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation conditions was signed by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Boris Aristov, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Vladimir Chirskov, minister of mineral oil and gas industry enterprise construction, in Moscow, on 30 December, 1985. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union took it upon itself to supply the Hungarian People's Republic, in addition to the amount stipulated in the agreement so far, an annual amount of 2 billion cubic meters of gas, starting with 1989 and gradually increasing, for 20 years.

In the framework of the agreement, the Hungarian People's Republic will supply materials, installations for the construction of the pipeline between Yamburg and the Western border of the Soviet Union, as well as Hungarian goods for the Soviet natural gas and mineral oil industry. Hungarian enterprises will also participate as primary contractors in the construction and technological installation of projects along the plains around the Caspian Sea.

First Group Leaves

AU261215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] In addition to supplying materials, installations, and goods necessary for gas pipelines and the Soviet natural gas and mineral oil industry, in accordance with the agreement on the Hungarian contribution to the joint CEMA countries' investment project in the construction of the 5,000 km-long Progress natural gas pipeline from the Yamburg gas field up to the Western border of the Soviet Union, Hungary is also participating in the construction and installation of the Tengiz oil field along the Caspian sea.

The first group of Hungarian constructors left for the Tengiz project. Leaders of the primary contractor for the Hungarian construction and installation works, the Enterprise for the Construction and Installation of Chemical Plants, and other enterprises cooperating in the project, as well as relatives, bid farewell to the 36 members of the group ready to go. They are machine operators, drivers of the Volan and Fospedes, constructors, and an expert of the Bukkvidek Catering Enterprise who will be responsible for the group's meals. The final station of the first train of Hungarian constructors will be the town of Kulsari. Here, the group joins the seven Hungarian technical leaders sent in advance, and then they will start developing the preparatory work-site base and the workplace. The first train will soon be followed by other trains and groups and by the end of the year, there will be more than 1,000 Hungarian constructors working on the oil field development project.

JARUZELSKI: U.S. RELATIONS AT 'CRITICAL POINT'

AU261928 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb 26 (AFP) -- U.S. relations with Poland have reached "a critical point" with "no prospect of concrete improvement", Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said here today. He told a press conference that Warsaw regretted the deterioration in relations and refuted any U.S. right to punish Poland as Washington has attempted to do with sanctions imposed after the December 1981 imposition of martial law.

Asked about Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa, Gen. Jaruzelski said the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union should not be given any "publicity". Mr. Walesa was one of "millions of Poles".

No Israeli Ties

LD270015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Poland will not renew diplomatic relations with Israel and its stand toward the Israeli anti-Arab policy remains unchanged, Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski told a press conference in Moscow today.

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the Polish authorities were guided by "humanitarian reasons" alone when allowing Polish Jews from Israel to visit the graves where members of their families killed in World War Two are buried and the many Jewish historical and cultural monuments in Poland.

MARCOS' EXILE 'CAREFULLY REHEARSED DEMOCRACY'

LD262025 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The United States has termed the forced evacuation of Ferdinand Marcos from the Philippines as a victory of democracy. However, this is a carefully rehearsed democracy, rehearsed by Washington itself which created Marcos some years ago and has now decided that it had to eliminate him. The former Philippines president is another urgently retired American confidante.

Unlike Somoza some time ago, and unlike Duvalier recently, he received far-reaching guarantees. If this is a measure of democracy, then the U.S. maneuver in the Philippines is a victory of democracy.

REAGAN OFFERS LITTLE IN RESPONSE TO PEACE PLAN

LD241446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Andrzej Zychowicz assessment of President Reagan's response to Soviet disarmament proposals and prospects for the U.S.-USSR arms negotiations]

[Text] The U.S. response to the 15 January proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was sent after consultations with allies in Europe and Asia lasting several weeks and after conferences in the White House. It did not, however, introduce into the Soviet-U.S. dialogue elements on which an agreement could be built.

The Soviet initiative establishes the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from our planet by the end of the century. This is a proposal which honors not only the desires of the contemporary world but its realities. It aims to reduce weapons of mass destruction, with the preservation of the principles of a balance of power and equal security of the sides. The letter from President Reagan makes the reduction of strategic weapons and therefore intercontinental weapons dependent on Soviet acceptance of the "star wars" program and on the reduction of Soviet conventional weapons; in other words, it aims to achieve U.S. military superiority. Linking the regional conflicts which exist in the world with this issue and making bilateral relations dependent on them introduces so many new problems to the negotiations that, practically speaking, the essence of the problem -- that is, arms reduction -- becomes embroiled in various additional reservations and conditions. Washington could not afford to leave the Soviet proposal unanswered, but a response of this kind piles up obstacles to agreement in advance.

This method can also be seen in the sphere of medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union showed great flexibility, agreeing to discuss this subject in separate negotiations without making it dependent on the demilitarization of space. The Soviet position made a great impression on Western Europe. It was welcomed as an important step toward removing nuclear weapons from our continent. Pressures from the Western European states certainly influenced the U.S. response; and on this issue, Washington did not present any modified stance taking the interests of the other side into account, without which a compromise solution is, after all, impossible. Washington agrees to the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, but it makes the additional demand for a reduction of medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. It also rejects the proposal to freeze the nuclear potentials of Great Britain and France; and it does not want to give an assurance that the United States will not give nuclear weapons to other states -- in other words, Great Britain.

In President Reagan's letter, there is also a refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. In conclusion, therefore, Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking at the [27th CPSU] Congress, stated that it was hard to see in the U.S. President's letter a serious readiness by U.S. leadership to really get down to solving the fundamental problems of eliminating the nuclear threat. The Soviet initiative of 15 January is a continuation of the leitmotif of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and this initiative still awaits a constructive response.

WESTERN PARTIES: NEW QUESTIONS NEED NEW ANSWERS

AU191501 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 15 Jan 86 pp 22, 23

[Tadeusz Iwinski article: "A Time of Change in the Western European Communist Movement"]

[Excerpts] The 1980's have seen an intensified class struggle in the developed capitalist countries. The new historical situation frequently requires Western parties to adopt a new approach in the resolution of key contemporary problems. In general, these parties have stepped up their struggle against the threat of war and the economic crisis, and various processes have been taking place within them. Fundamental questions relating to the theory of practice have been examined anew as the course of many party congresses in recent years has shown.

Beginning with the end of the 1970's many Western European communist parties have been faced with internal problems stemming from both the objective laws of social development and subjective factors on a scale without precedent. At the same time the formulation of as controversial a concept as "Eurocommunism", and attitudes toward it and analysis of it have, on the one hand, differentiated the communist movement in the region in question more than ever before, and on the other, dominated debate within the party, frequently at the expense of other issues.

I have already written on the subject of "Eurocommunism" in ZYCIE PARTII (ZYCIE PARTII No 2 12,1983) stating there is no one conception of "Eurocommunism" on which there is complete agreement. Debates on this topic have taken place and are continuing in many parties. These discussions often result in a polarization of views within a party or even lead to the formation of new organizations (in the case of Spain, for example). The parties which label themselves in this way (and they include the British, Dutch, and Italian parties, and the Communist Party of Spain, among others) have removed the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" from their documents. They do not consider themselves Marxist-Leninists but Marxists are critical of many aspects of life in the socialist countries, reject the formula of internationalism, and advocate a "neo-internationalism" not based on strict class principles. The 1980's have not only shown that "Eurocommunism" has failed to become a theory accepted by the whole Western communist movement but have also proved that the theory produces few results in practice. The influence of certain parties which identify with "Eurocommunism" has declined perceptibly (in Britain and Spain, for example), not to mention the size of their memberships. Many Western European communist parties (those of Austria, the for example) continue to be unequivocal in their criticism of "Eurocommunism." The bloc of "Eurocommunist" parties which seemed to be taking shape in the 1970's has proved to be a passing phenomenon.

The bourgeois press tries to depict the Western communist movement as being in the midst of an obvious crisis. This view is one-sided and exaggerated, the actual situation being far more complicated.

A feature of the Western communist movement is the existence of so-called parallel parties in certain countries, which has the effect of weakening the influence of the left. In addition to Spain, this is also true of Greece (where the Communist Party of Greece and the Interior group have been operating), of Sweden (where the Workers' Party, the Communists, and the APK [Communist Workers Party] have been in existence since 1977), and of Norway since 1984. Moreover, extensive disunity characterizes the parties of Finland, Holland, and Britain. The division of the Finnish Communist Party into a "minority" and "majority" on the question of attitudes toward social democracy, inter alia, which has been in existence for many years, resulted in the expulsion of 8 of the 17 area party organizations in October 1985. The division of the Communist Party of Great Britain into two groups -- one centered on the MORNING STAR and the other on MARXISM TODAY -- which differ fundamentally in their assessment of socialist systems in existence and on the question of the tactics to be adopted in the struggle against Thatcherism, resulted in the decision to expel the members of the MORNING STAR group from the party being approved at an extraordinary congress of the CPGB held in May 1985. Undoubtedly a strengthening of internal unity in Western European communist parties would have an important and positive effect on the process of finding answers to the challenges which face these parties.

The exceptional situation in which the Turkish Communist Party finds itself is the least favorable; it is the one Western European communist party that has had to operate underground for more than 60 years.

An account of the position of Western European Communist parties on international matters would have to be arrived at by conducting a separate examination of the issues involved. However, it is worth noting that in recent years the activities of Western European communists have, in the main, assumed national forms. There has been an absence of joint regional undertakings, even on such issues as the struggle for peace. In a notable PRAVDA article which appeared in mid-1983, Vladimir Zagladin drew attention to three issues of concern to the international communist movement, issues that pertain above all to the Western European parties:

-- uneven activity in the struggle for peace, and delays in mounting antiwar campaigns;

-- traces of the influence of ideological and propaganda work conducted by the class enemy (this has manifested itself in the emergence of the thesis that responsibility for the high level of tension in international affairs rests with the socialist states and not just imperialism a view present in the ranks of certain parties);

-- frequent instances of weakness in the field of international solidarity (in relation to the peoples of Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Angola).

The situation has, it must be said, improved since then but an analysis of the reasons for these difficulties is of great importance. Relations between certain Western European communist parties and the parties of socialist countries have improved.

Although the Western European communist movement is characterized by more diversity and more complexity than ever before, it still remains the vanguard of its societies. It must, nevertheless, continually seek out answers to new questions and new challenges.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL WITH INDIA

LD230130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Poland and India today signed in Warsaw a trade and payment agreement for 1986-90 which creates favorable conditions for further development of Polish-Indian trade. A protocol on mutual deliveries of goods in this 5-year period was also signed. Deliveries of goods in 1990 will double deliveries made in 1985. Deliveries to Poland of Indian raw material, semi-finished products, and cotton jute, leather, tea, and pepper will be increased. Polish export to India is mainly electrical equipment, marine power plant, metal machine tools, building and textile machines, and machines and equipment for the mining industry [Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0830 GMT on 24 Feb reports that the agreement was "signed by the commerce minister, Mr P. Shiv Shanker, and the Polish foreign trade minister, Mr Andrzej Wojcik. It provides for all commercial and noncommerical transactions between the two countries to be paid for in nonconvertible Indian rupees. A trade turnover of 450 crore rupees has been envisaged during the first year of the agreement."]

PZPR PLENUM EDUCATION RESOLUTION RELEASED

AU110601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 pp 3, 4

["Resolution of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on Activities to Develop the Educational System"]

[Text] I. The Central Committee adopts the Politburo report "The Lines of Activities to Improve and Develop Education" and the concluding speech by the PZPR first secretary as action directives for party cells and organizations.

The Central Committee regards it as necessary to propagate the 24th plenum achievements within the party and among people, and to discuss during the precongress campaign the unsolved problems of improving and developing education and the ways of implementing the plenum tasks.

II. Our educational achievements have been decidedly positive in the past 40 years and have determined the progress, education, awareness, knowledge, and job qualifications of our countrymen. Education has made it possible for the working people, especially for the workers and peasants class, to advance socially, vocationally, and culturally. It has supplied cadres for all fields of national life and has propagated the aims and ideals of socialism. The present difficulties cannot obscure these indisputable achievements.

The Central Committee conveys its praise and great respect to teachers, educational workers, academic instructors, organizers of education, and all those who do all they can to educate and train our young generation as citizens worthy of socialist Poland.

The historic task of relating the achievements and opportunities of the scientific-technological revolution to the comprehensive development of the individual and his personality, culture, and social militancy and to the basing of people-to-people relations on humanist values of socialism places higher qualitative requirements on the education system.

To meet these requirements, educational activities should seek to implement the general aims of education and training -- preparing the young generation for active participation in constructing socialist society, and fostering socialist awareness and a scientific view of the world. This should help develop our sense of responsibility for the development of the fatherland; consolidate patriotic and internationalist attitudes; foster moral principles that stem from universal humanist traditions; search for truth; respect the rule of law; and promote the skill of rational thinking, technological attitudes, organizational prowess, effective work, thrift, personal dignity, integrity, reliability, exacting job ethics, independence, creative activity, sensitiveness to social and civic issues, respect for one's elders, honesty, responsibility for oneself and others, a feeling for beauty, a love of order, solicitude for the purity and beauty of the Polish language, knowledge of history, the preservation of traditions, and the enrichment of national culture.

Training the young generation for peace is an especially important task in view of the present unprecedented dangers to life on this earth. The activities to be intensified in this connection at schools should take extensive note of the achievements of the recent Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

Educational activities should be more effectively supported by the parents, enterprises, youth organizations, mass media, sports and tourist organizations, the Society for Popularization of Knowledge, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship, the National Defense League, the League for the Preservation of Wildlife, and all our people.

We think our Polish, socialist, and lay education should be protected against political strife and disintegrating activities.

The Central Committee is in favor of strengthening the social status of the teaching profession and for constantly improving the teachers' living and working conditions. It confirms the fundamental principles of the Teachers' Charter and is in favor of implementing its rights and duties. It expresses the conviction that teachers themselves will see that the charter's principles are not abused.

III. The party's top task is to answer the challenge of education. In the system of education and universities this means that the party has to sponser a future model of education and create political and socioeconomic conditions so the aims of educating and training young people in the spirit of socialism can be accomplished.

The Central Committee asks party cells and organizations and all PZPR members, especially those in educational institutions and universities, to ensure that the program for improving and developing the educational system in the coming years is consistently implemented.

The top tasks to be tackled in schools, educational institutions, and universities by party organizations include:

-- Party members' leadership in raising the standards of instruction, training, and scientific work;

-- The elaboration of ideoeducational tasks stemming from party resolutions and from the analyses and evaluations of social and vocational phenomena in education;

-- Raising the political-social knowledge of pedagogical teams and ensuring the necessary place for Marxism-Leninism in the entire educational system;

-- Activities to strengthen the socialist and lay nature of schools and universities;

-- Strengthening all echelons of school party organizations and, especially, expanding the party ranks among young teachers, younger scientific workers, and students;

-- Fully implementing the principles of the cadre policy laid down in the 13th plenum resolution, ensuring the effective administration of schools and universities, impartially evaluating the achievements of educational workers, and giving special support to creative and talented individuals;

-- Cooperating with the Polish Teachers' Union in fostering professional ethics and the correct people-to-people relations and ensuring proper working and living conditions for teachers;

-- Comprehensively aiding youth organizations in schools and supporting young people's activities to enrich their independence, to promote training in socialist democracy, and to foster a sense of duty toward the state and the people.

Voivodship party organizations and primary party organizations will draw up plans for 1986-90 party work in the teachers' community, among the students who want to become teachers, and among the pupils of the highest secondary school grades.

The implementation of the appointed tasks calls for intensive activities to further mobilize all constructive forces in schools and universities around the task of effectively fulfilling their didactic, training, and scientific functions and of stimulating independent thinking and the love of knowledge and creative work among pupils and students.

To increase the effectiveness of the primary party organizations in schools, party cells must help them on an increased scale. This especially applies to devising and implementing the system of ideopolitical work with pedagogues, organizing party training for teachers, party members, and the managing cadres in schools and universities, and promoting the program for ideoeducational work with the aktivs of youth organizations.

Our party's efforts to strengthen the socialist ideological, moral, and scientific values of the educational system and to counter negative phenomena are the fundamental condition for training young Poles for the future.

IV. The implementation of tasks relating to improving and developing the educational system and to constantly raising the effectiveness of education and upbringing calls for the following measures:

1. The Central Committee asks the government to submit the action plan for the continuation and improvement of the programmatic reform of the educational system. The plan should contain the following provisions:

-- Ever larger funds for education so that it is possible to modernize and develop it;

-- Principles in line with which the present curricula for the basic schools will be improved in 1986-90 and the necessary modifications to the curriculum reform to be implemented in secondary schools; work in this connection should seek to rationally reduce the curriculum commitments of young people and to coordinate curriculum requirements in general knowledge, vocational training, civic upbringing, continued education, and participation in culture; at the same time, this work should gear the curricula and methods of education to the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution in the world and should promote general computer education in line with the country's increasing potential in this regard; the appropriate curriculum teams should more extensively consult older teachers with the necessary practical experience;

-- The program to ensure that pupils and teachers receive the necessary aids in good time so that the reform can be carried out; the program should create the necessary conditions to stimulate the activities of the sponsors of progress in teaching and the authors of new textbooks and teaching aids;

-- The program to introduce polytechnical subjects into the system of education and to train young people "for work through work;"

-- The program to level off the teaching conditions in urban and rural schools in large and small towns, downtown, and uptown;

-- The system of care for talented young people so that they are able to fully develop their intellectual interests and talents; This care should also provide for the development of extra-curricular activities, didactic and scientific assistance, and grant, facilities, and awards for distinguished pupils; universities scientific institutes, and the Polish Academy of Sciences should do more in this regard.

2. Cooperating with party cells and the appropriate social and professional bodies (pedagogical councils, the Polish Teachers' Union branches, parents' committees, sponsoring enterprises, youth organizations, and so on), the educational authorities should periodically appraise the implementation of the government program "The Main Lines and Tasks in Educational Work in Schools."

3. Every viovodship should again appraise comprehensively the availability of premises for preschool and school facilities and make the necessary corrections on the strength of the present demographic forecasts for 1986-95. This appraisal should involve all facilities, regardless of which ministry is responsible for them. In line with this, the local representative bodies should adopt the plan that guarantees the school base in the best possible way. The plan should include the following tasks:

-- The new school base to be set up under the socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and various social initiatives;

-- Provision of genuine priorities for the construction of this base;

-- Provision for concentrating school construction in settlements and localities where there is the biggest shortage of classrooms;

-- Provision for adapting suitable premises for educational purposes;

-- Provision for transferring some young people to school premises in which pupil frequency is below the voivodship average;

-- Provision for turning houses of culture, sports premises, and so on into classrooms for scheduled and unscheduled schooling.

The analysis of the situation and the adopted plans should enable the government to settle the proposals submitted by the representative bodies for introducing a 6-day working week for certain educational establishments in various areas, and to ensure that such establishments are able to function on Saturdays (transportation and canteens). Such decisions should not violate the principle that teachers work a 5-day week.

The viovodas should be given powers to ensure that the school base in their viovodships is rationally exploited, regardless of what government departments may be in charge of the various facilities of this base.

To accelerate school investments, the government will examine the possibility on employing the technologies used in school construction in other socialist countries.

Because of the acute shortage of teachers in rural areas and small townships -- this shortage is mainly due to housing difficulties -- the government and local representative bodies should make the necessary corrections to the 1986-95 housing plan so more apartments can be built for teachers in localities with up to 5,000 inhabitants.

The solution of the difficult problem of the shortage of school premises calls for extensive action by the party, the sister parties, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] to organize social support for the efforts of the state in this regard. PRON's appeal for national support for our schools calls for decisive support by the local authorities, which should expand this initative as a universally national movement for comprehensively aiding education and teachers by improving teaching conditions and by promoting society's interest in the upbringing of the young generation.

4. The government is advised to present the program for developing the production of scientific and teaching apparatus. The program should include provisions for modernizing and expanding existing plants that produce teaching aids, for giving loans to small producers of teaching and research aids, and for applying the technical base of education.

It is also necessary to increase the commitment of pupils to efforts to enrich the equipment of schools and to carry out simple repairs, regarding this as a valuable element of pupils' economic education.

5. In connection with the continued reform of the curricula it is necessary to analyze comprehensively the need for teachers in 1986-95 in all preschool and school establishments in every voivodship, regardless of which government department is responsible for them.

This analysis should consider that the Teachers' Charter makes it possible to ask teachers to work paid overtime. On the basis of this fact the voivodships should draw up programs for meeting the requirements for teachers for 5-year periods. The programs allow for the potential of voivodships and for the output of the national teacher training centers.

To partially reduce the shortage of teachers, it is necessary to examine whether the class instruction provided by specialists from enterprises as well as from social-professional and cultural-educational institutions could be extended, especially in the form of seminars and after-school lessons. Parents' committees should also play a crucial role in this by committing parents to assisting schools in instruction and upbringing.

6. The Central Committee asks the government to urgently draw up a comprehensive program for training educational cadres.

We think that the university-type schools for teachers should play an even greater role in training teachers and, in some cases, should train them for instruction in two subjects. These schools should be expanded as necessary. We should also consider the proposal that one of the university-level pedagogical schools should be transformed into the pedagogical academy as a leading institution in developing the concept of teacher training in Poland.

Pedagogical courses for students who want to teach should be established at universities that do not train teachers and that teach non-pedagogical subjects. The entire system of teacher training should be geared to a much greater extent to the demand that teachers should also be educators.

It is also necessary to consolidate existing teacher studies by providing highly qualified instructors for them and by making it possible for graduates in these studies to go over to university studies on the basis of their teacher training.

7. The system by which teachers are obliged to constantly improve their qualifications should be analyzed and considerably modified. It should affect all teachers. The effective organization of this system calls for an evaluation of the performance of the Teacher Training Institute and the local branches that provide further training for teachers. The work of the institute and local branches should be aimed at professional improvement of teachers and assistance in their work.

The system by which the professional efficiency of teachers is improved should also pay attention to improvement in one's skills of upbringing and to increasing one's sociopolitical knowledge. Party cells and organizations are instructed to provide consistent assistance in this regard. We express the conviction that the branches of the Polish Teachers' Union will provide such assistance.

8. The government is advised to draw up a comprehensive and effective system of selecting, training, further training, and improving teachers and of the evaluations and criteria in line with which teachers are promoted. In connection with devising this system, the motivational scheme for teachers' wages as postulated by some educational workers should be considered.

9. Ministers in charge of the system of education will present the program that makes it possible to carry out experiments in instruction and upbringing in schools and to provide essential backing for the movement of pedagogical progress. The program should include, among other things, provisions for giving preference to outstanding schools and teachers, including preference in wage and bonus incentives; for allotting funds to the central fund for pedagogical practice and progress to provide grants for the authors of new textbooks and to pay for teaching aids; for promoting the development of experimental schools; and for increased support by the pedagogical supervisory body and the scientific base of education for the grassroots movement of pedagogical progress.

In 1986 it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the research units of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing to promote pedagogical progress and to map out the visionary development prospects of Polish education.

10. The Central Committee requests the government to bring about the elaboration, for every voivodship, of a program of preschool education up to the year 1990, which should permit the following:

-- Involving 60 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6 in preschool education during the present 5-year period;

-- Involving in such education all children of working mothers who have no other possibility of looking after their child;

-- Reducing the disproportions between the development of urban child care centers and rural ones.

Government economic bureaus and workplaces interested in increased employment of women should strongly support the building of kindergartens.

11. The Central Committee is paying particular attention to vocational training, which on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland has become an important fulcrum of social change, economic development, and cultural advancement.

Current needs and new tasks in vocational training require particularly intensive action. The Central Committee therefore requests:

-- The development by the government, within 3 years, of a program for the improvement and long-term development of vocational training;

-- The consistent implementation of the 1985 government program for expanding cooperation between workplaces, on the one hand, and schools and school workshops on the other;

-- Greater help for vocational schools from party organizations and cells.

12. The government is requested to hold consultations on a special schooling development program with the appropriate social organizations. This program should take into account:

-- Cadre and spending needs by special schools and children's homes;

-- Preparation of textbooks and teaching aids appropriate to this type of school;

-- Further care for children from underprivileged families and the prevention of social disease.

13. Permitting the proper functioning of adult education centers requires particular concern and more intensive action. The government is requested to permit the following during joint action with social and professional organizations:

-- A better coordination and supervision of adult education both in organized classes and on an individual basis;

-- Creation of an open university, which would enable broad sections of society to increase their knowledge and raise their culture;

-- A broader system of technical education for society;

-- Further vocational training for technical personnel and inventors;

-- The organization of a system of raising the qualifications of leadership cadres, including employees in the state and economic administration.

The mass media, especially radio and television, should be involved to a greater extent in adult education. Mechanisms should be formed to encourage people to raise their professional and general qualification so they may receive justified professional promotion and social advancement.

14. The intensification of work on improvements to the current education and upbringing processes and on the future development of education requires that the Ministry of Education and Upbringing play a stricter role in coordinating the whole of above-elementary school education, regardless of which body is responsible for the individual sectors thereof. The coordinating role of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education vis-a-vis all institutions of further education should also increase in a similar way.

15. The Central Committee is convinced that the Polish Teachers Union, a highly distinguished body for the sake of teachers and Polish education, will continue to spare no efforts to improve and develop education. In particular, we regard it as exceptionally important that this union should work out a code of duties for teachers as employees of the socialist state, a proposition put forward by members of the union. This code should form a "teachers' charter" concerning the professional, moral, and ideological-political duties of teachers toward society and the state.

16. Parents are the closest and most important partners of schools. The family is the basic center of upbringing, provides the earliest knowledge about life and the world, arouses a child's feelings and shapes his imagination, and imparts to him basic moral principles.

The Central Committee believes the purpose of cooperation between school and home is a fuller and more harmonious performance of joint education tasks, an increase in psychological and educational knowledge, and greater help for parents. This cooperation should firmly strengthen the role of the family as the cornerstone of patriotic and citizens' education.

At the same time, the influence of parent committees on the work and life of schools should be steadily increased.

17. The Central Committee asks all people's councils, especially councillors who are PZPR members, to create in their respective areas the necessary conditions for capital spending for the needs of education, inspire and control the activity of the regional state administration concerning the solving of education matters, and organize broad-scale participation by the local population in efforts to assist schools and support the work of teachers.

The supervision of education in a given area should be a subject of special concern for the people's council in whose area it is located. The work of regional education authorities should be analyzed and they should be relieved of excessive administrative duties so that they may improve their work for the sake of schools and teachers.

18. Production plants have an important role to play both in the development of vocational training and in the cardinally important principle of teaching all young people to work "by giving them work" ["poprzez prace do pracy"]. These plants should assume responsibility for the atmosphere governing education inside plants where young people are gaining practical experience, learning their professions, or starting their first jobs. This should be an atmosphere of productive and efficient work, the kind of work that establishes respect for the worker. Enterprises should bear equally important responsibility for the creation of proper conditions for high school pupils to gain practical working experience and for an increase in technical training in schools. This role by enterprises should be incorporated in the economic reform.

It is the citizen-like duty of every workforce, workers self-management body, management, trade union, party organization, and youth association to assume joint responsibility for the education of young people and undertake various initiatives for the sake of schools. Every workplace should supervise a specific school or training establishment.

19. The party is in favor of the general availability of secondary education. Solutions in this sphere should be worked out by specialized teams of teachers, theoreticians, and practical employees over the next few years.

For this purpose the following is proposed:

-- Appointment of a committee of experts to present, within 3 years, alternative plans for developing education after 1990;

-- Setting up of a research program entitled "The Pattern for an Educated Pole";

-- Holding of social consultations to gather opinions on these alternative proposals and present conclusions at the National Teachers Congress.

V. The PZPR Central Committee believes that the most important task in higher education is to remove the sources of the tension in the sociopolitical life of educational institutions and stabilize it. This requires concentrated efforts by the academic community in performing the basic tasks of higher education. A prerequisite for the success of this process is to tighten cooperation between college party committees, trade unions, and socialist youth unions and make them exert influence on employees of higher schools.

The following are primary tasks in higher education:

1. The government should work out by the end of 1987 a future development program for higher education, together with a forecast of the demand for graduates. This forecast should state the necessary qualifications for various posts and functions in the country's sociopolitical life, so the demand for graduates may be estimated and so that graduates may be distributed in the best way.

It is essential to work out improved rules governing the referral of graduates to actual jobs and workplaces, so their study grades in college may be a basis for college recommendations for specific work or a specific position.

Every educational establishment should have a development plan containing a concept of research work, a concept of preparing teaching staff, and a preview of the size of curricula.

2. Those ministers in charge of higher schools should review, by the end of this year, the curricula in force in individual institutions. On the basis of this review, these ministers will issue recommendations to the establishments on essential curricula changes.

In all higher schools it is essential to work out and implement, as of the beginning of the 1986-7 academic year, a plan of work with especially gifted students.

Conditions exist for individualizing the teaching process and involving students in research work on a broad scale. Initiatives by the socialist youth unions and by student self-governing bodies and a high degree of energy by teaching staff are essential in this respect. Future candidates for a doctor's degree and young scientific workers should be gleaned from the gifted students.

The operation, as of the beginning of the 1986-7 academic year, of new study courses and specialized subjects appropriate to the country's socioeconomic development needs is justified.

During a present academic year college authorities will work out a plan for increasing the quality of curricula to prevent an excessive repetition of subjects and ensure the timeliness of exercises and examinations. Guaranteeing obligatory student attendance in teaching activity, including lectures, is also a problem to be solved. A student's day in school should be organized better.

The efficiency of training should be a subject of constant analysis by college leaderships and PZPR committees. The causes of delay in teaching and the reasons behind a non-fulfillment of duties by students should be systematically removed.

3. The ministers in charge of higher schools with the help of teaching staff should work out modern teaching curricula by the end of 1988.

To do so, it is necessary to prepare plans of action involving an updating of curricula. These plans should foresee when new solutions are to be introduced and take into account the concrete possibilities and needs of individual establishments. This in turn requires that employees be prepared for their new tasks and be guaranteed educational assistance and essential laboratory facilities.

The above work should lead to the elimination of superfluous factual knowledge from curricula, acquaint a person with the latest laboratory and production techniques, and establish a proper relationship between organized forms of teaching on the one hand, and independent work by students on the other.

This work should also foresee the priorities to be adopted by the authors of textbooks and other teaching aids serving modernized teaching curricula. Outstanding textbooks should be considered when providing their authors with academic promotion.

Younger teaching staff in a college should be included in the above undertakings.

All students should be guaranteed participation in well-organized productive or social work, this being an essential part of the process of modernizing teaching and education. At the same time student vacations should be put to efficient use. Improving the educational function of higher schools and involving the student community in administering their school is a basic condition necessary for the development of a creative, energetic, and ideological student personality and for understanding the duties of students toward their country.

4. Teachers should take regular part in the upbringing process. The correct performance of education tasks by a higher school requires specific capabilities of teaching staff, as well as an essential store of sociopolitical knowledge. It is becoming essential to introduce a system of improving the qualifications of teachers. In 1986 the ministers in charge of higher schools will develop a concept for such a system and guarantee the possibility of its implementation.

5. During the 1986-7 academic year, these ministers should assess the effective functioning of higher schools concerning their basic spheres of activity. It is essential to establish objective criteria on which to base these assessments and guarantee the implementation of the conclusions stemming from them.

The following should be assessed in particular detail: the teaching process and the level of its implementation; the efficiency of course schedules; the process of upbringing; the effectiveness of cadre policy; the use of scientific facilities during research; and the effect of all this action on cadres and socioeconomic life, as well as its effect on a rational and austere use of public resources.

6. The government will draw up and submit a plan for the years 1986-90 designed to find new ways of ensuring that young people from worker-peasant background's enjoy equality of opportunity when applying for admission to higher education. The plan will also lead to the intensification of work on improving existing ways of achieving this goal.

The Central Committee is, in this respect, counting on activity being particularly displayed by school primary party organizations, pedagogical councils, workplaces, youth organizations, and parents.

One-year preparatory courses for worker and peasant youth which combine study and work should be organized in certain higher schools from the beginning of the new academic year.

7. The Marxist-Leninist social sciences need to be the focus of particular attention and require the training of more cadres. The responsible departments are working together with higher schools on a plan for raising the level of teaching in these disciplines and at increasing teaching cadres numbers between the years 1986-90. All existing resources are being used, especially those that can be provided by the Academy of Sciences, and those that flow from international cooperation and from cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular. Efforts should be made to increase the number of assistant-professorship training posts in socialist countries.

A program for improving the teaching of sociopolitical subjects needs to be drawn up in every school. These programs should aim to increase the influence of sociopolitical subjects on the education process and on the formation of socialist attitudes and behaviour models among students. Programs of this kind should accord particular attention to the development of pedagogical sciences and other disciplines which aid improving the educational process (educational psychology, educational sociology, etc).

8. Ministers charged with the supervision of higher schools should conduct regular reviews of the cadres situation in individual disciplines. On the basis of these reviews and on forecasts of future needs, ministers will draw up cadres development programs. These programs should describe staffing needs and methods which will serve to enhance training as well as ensure that staffing levels in subjects which are currently understaffed will be raised.

9. It seems to be essential to find new says of creating teaching cadres if the number of teaching cadres in subjects which are understaffed is to be raised. This especially applies to construction and building, technology, the arts, and physical education.

The Central Committee appeals to the experience and views of the academic community and hopes it will propose new ideas on teaching during the course of the precongress discussion.

There is an urgent need for work to commence on an institutional definition of the principles and limits governing the efficient flow of cadres between schools, research and development centers and industry, other areas of the economy, state activity, and public life.

10. A more active policy designed to raise cadres standards in higher schools ought to be served by performance reviews based on objective criteria such as academic achievement, teaching and training skills, political and ethical attitudes, and on opinions which assess every teaching staff member individually. Periodic staff reviews should promote better research, teaching, training and organizational work, and should serve to improve schools' cadres policy.

11. It is considered desirable that government defines those areas of research on which higher schools should concentrate. To this end, the system for directing research should be improved in consultation with scientific circles and with consideration to the goals of socioeconomic development. Central research programs should be the main instrument for regulating this sphere of higher school activity.

The Central Committee hopes the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology will assist and show an interest in making use of the higher schools' scientific potential. Higher schools should make appropriate preparations by eliminating excessive diversification in terms of organization and the range of disciplines and should concentrate on research in certain fields.

The Central Committee advises the government to draw up flexible legal and organizational solutions enabling teams of scientists and individual scientists to set up temporary interdisciplinary (and interdepartmental) research groups to provide a solution to the problem in question.

Research problems connected with the plan for future scientific and technological progress should be the focus of particular interest by governing bodies of higher schools and teams of scholars, as should problems stemming from agreements concluded with socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular.

It is essential to formulate a plan for concentrating research in higher schools on the most important tasks contained in the integrated program for scientific and technological progress until the year 2000 adopted at the extraordinary CEMA session held in December 1985.

12. On the basis of an examination of the development of disciplines and the level of research at higher school research centers and in consultation with these centers, the government will submit a general outline on the use of scarce scientific apparatus by the end of 1986. The outline should envisage the establishment of a network of laboratories providing services at the regional and national levels. All departments concerned should contribute to the funding of these laboratories.

It is necessary to create conditions for expanding domestic production of scientific apparatus for research and teaching purposes. Plants producing scientific apparatus should be set up at higher schools and at branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The further development of the scientific information system, the expansion of the network of national scientific journals, and greater access to foreign scientific journals deserve consideration.

13. The government will perform a comprehensive examination of scientific exchanges with foreign countries during the years 1976-85. The government will establish the principles of exchange policy and will subordinate it primarily to the needs of training cadres and the provision of additional training to cadres in disciplines in which there are staff shortages, and to the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements. The above mentioned principles should be especially observed in relation to long-term trips abroad. The government will define principles for making better use of graduates who have completed studies abroad.

14. The Central Committee believes that the existing network of higher schools satisfies the need for education at this level. Cooperation between smaller schools and larger ones in all basic fields ought to be expanded.

The direction of investment in higher education needs to be outlined and linked to plans for the long-term development of higher education.

The Central Committee advises the government to prepare a plan of activities which will facilitate a closer coordination of scientific interests with socioeconomic practice seeking better use of the results of work produced in the academic community.

VI. The Central Committee believes that young people and youth organizations will play an active part in the realization of the tasks which stand before education. The party expects greater activity to be displayed by primary level cells of socialist youth associations operating in schools of all kinds. Youth organizations should submit plans and views on cooperation in improving and developing education.

The Central Committee expects particular interest to be shown by socialist youth associations, organizations which bring together young people in education and young workers and peasants, provide career orientation courses and acquaint young people with their future workplaces.

Youth organization work in student hostels and dormitories should be stepped up in particular.

We expect the work of youth organizatons among young people in education to step up activity in ideology and upbringing, and in the fields of culture, sport, and tourism. For expanding these activities it is necessary to make better use of all the forms of organized recreation for young people and students. The government should prepare a plan for gradually increasing the number of young people who make use of such forms of rest and recreation.

The Central Committee acquainted itself with the state of progress in the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution of July 1982 on tasks in work with young people.

The problems of the younger generation and party work with youth, were issues that were systematically examined by the Politburo, the Secretariat, and by party cells and organizations.

The political, organizational, and control actions undertaken after the 9th plenum brought positive although varied results.

The 9th plenum resolution was realized under difficult circumstances and led to an increase in activity in party cells and state institutions, and had a positive influence on the activities of youth organizations, and social organizations, and produced positive changes in the attitudes of young people.

The party, state, and social system of ideological and upbringing work with young people has been rebuilt and put into practice. Progress has been made in the area of patriotic and civic training.

Organizational and legal conditions have been created to gradually improve living conditions for young people and their social position. Youth's involvement in society and production has increased and has found expression in, inter alia, socialist competition, social work, participation in rationalization and invention, protection of the environment and in the creation of a social movement aimed at helping schools. The youth movement has strengthened, its ideological and political ties with the party have strengthened, its independence in terms of organizational matters and programs has crystallized, and partner-like cooperation between socialist youth associations has developed.

Training in internationalism has been well served by the development of exchange programs for children and young people between Poland and other socialist countries and by participation of Polish youth in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Much less progress has been made to realize tasks concerning the training functions of workplaces, making good use of children's and young people's free time, combatting social pathology, and solving the social and material difficulties faced by young families.

A certain number of party cells and organizations continue to treat work with young people in a formalistic, routine, and haphazard fashion and do not support young people's activity in many areas of social and economic life. Schools, workplaces, and social organizations perform their upbringing work with youth in an inadequate fashion. A certain section of youth continues to be socially passive, is indifferent toward the fate of the socialist state, and is unable to define its role in the resolution of the problems faced by its generation and general social problems.

Further progress in the implementation of the 9th plenum resolution will depend, on the one hand, on an improvement in the socioeconomic situation and on the economic possibilities of finding a solution to the younger generation's problems, and on the other, on young people themselves, on their involvement in the execution of the socio-economic tasks facing the country.

In this regard, it is essential to make work with young people a general social task, everyone's responsiblity and not just the responsibility of educational institutions, the state administration, and youth organizations.

Active young people's participation in preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, their active involvement in draft party program discussions and other congress documents will be of great importance, for these congress documents describe prospects for the younger generation and these goals can only be achieved with their participation.

Having considered the state of progress in the implementation of the 9th Central Committee Plenum, the current social, political, and economic situation of the country, preparations for the 10th party congress and the tasks stemming from this process, the Central Committee will:

-- Charge party cells and organizations with creating political and organizational conditions to enable young people to exert real influence on draft party program content and other congress documents in keeping with the principle that the program is "a young people's program for young people." The main emphasis in party cell and organization work with youth should be on arousing a feeling of creative criticism with regard to reality and on winning over outstanding young workers, farmers, pupils, students, and representatives of the young intelligentsia for the policy of the party.

-- Ask the government and party cells and organizations to include young people in the implementation of tasks flowing from the process of economic integration within the socialist community, and to entrust youth with solving concrete tasks stemming from this process.

-- Ask socialist youth groups to ask their members and all young people to compete comprehensively in work and study during preparations for the 10th congress, and to raise the level of activity in all areas of social, political, and economic life.

The PZPR Central Committee Warsaw 1/2/1986

BOURGEOISIF 'RAPACIOUSNESS' THREATENS SOCIALISM

AU131806 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 7

[Tadeusz Pieklo article: "Taking Possession of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] It is unfortunate that the socialist road to our development, which has been generally accepted by our people, is being associated in the imagination of large sections of our intelligentsia (and not only the intelligentsia) with the conviction that, insofar as the realization of one's ambitions is concerned, this road is less effective than many others. It is true that the socialist road gives one a sense of social security but, at the same time, because of "errors and distortions" and other reasons, it makes it impossible for one to achieve the desirable living standards under existing conditions.

The explosion of consumerism, a result of not only political and economic errors but also of comparison between our country and foreign countries, is the main reason behind social disintegration and the original reason for the collapse of the awareness of the contemporary Pole, that eternally poor relation of Europe and the world. The rightful slogans people have accepted without considering the complicated nature of reality as it is have established the general belief that everyone "has the right" to live a better, more affluent, and more secure life; to rapidly get any kind of promotion available; and to take advantage, together with close and distant neighbors, of the achievements of scientific-technological progress, that source of the comfort of civilization.

Some people try to exorcize the gap between expectations and the potential to fulfill them by calling it by the pejorative name of "making unreasonable claims". However, for the weaker people this gap, no matter what it is called, is the fundamental source of frustration, ideological collapse, doubt, and apathy. For those who are stronger, more energetic, and full of courage and initiative this gap is an incentive for activities very often ruthless and rapacious and that take no notice of any principles, of the "obsolete" moral norms, common decency, and elementary honesty. It is a truism (and proof of far-reaching disintegration) to say that such attitudes are just as common among the declared adversaries of the painfully slow renewal of Polish socialism as they are among the foremost fighters for renewal. You can find examples of this in the daily press.

Polish socialism has in a way been appropriated, but not by a small band of the elect -- those from the summit of power. It has been appropriated by the Polish petty bourgeoisie of the present times, the bourgeoisie that is throwing its weight about with increasing openness and impudence and that is becoming a new typical class under the protective screen of pragmatism. Its distinctive features are dynamic rapaciousness, cynicism, intellectual nothingness, and, primarily, craftiness and hypocrisy. Its only aim is possession of things because only such possession determines one's living standards! This is the bourgeoisie's banner slogan.

The contemporary Polish bourgeois does not triumphally proclaim this slogan in the streets. On the contrary, he craftily camouflages and hides it, preferably behind ideological curtains. Nonetheless, this slogan is the nucleus of the Polish bourgeois' wisdom in the epoch of socialism, wisdom that some acquire in the course of many years and some suck out of their mothers' breasts.

Having to keep his "ideology" under cover, the Polish petty bourgeois employs various ruses to protect himself in public. He makes declarations on the left and on the right, depending on time and need. At party meetings and during a mass such declarations are a useful and safe protective cover for the only true "widsom" that one possesses and that one must protect against strangers, conceal from the invidious, and propagate among one's "own kind." Under the conditions of our crisis and all the hardships of the daily existence of the overwhelming majority of our people, the petty bourgeoisie continues the typical race to outspeed and outwit others. If only this were true of some narrow groups of some elite! But no. As we know, socialism is our common asset so it must be harnessed for our own use as soon as possible without taking any note of some prospects, plans, and assumptions. Socialism must be exploited for the only purpose that is supremely worth admiring and striving for: the possession of things! In this regard we are all the same. Every method is good: on the right and on the left, with and against the grain, one face to God and another to the devil!

Is there a way of curbing the attitudes that express themselves in making unreasonable claims, of smoking out the current petty bourgeoisie from our life, and of compromising its nouveau riche style of life and ethics? How is it possible, under the country's present conditions, to explain to our people that it is necessary to make sacrifices, to tighten their belts, and to be patient when they see with their own eyes how fortunes are being made all around them and how "second Poland" continues to thrive. How is it that trips abroad, generally to work hard, are regarded by citizens as well as by some administrative bodies as a special bonus and an act of ennoblement? Is the model of taking possession of socialism and making it a private enterprise the road we have chosen and the prospect for our closer and more distant future? Can we afford a solution as a socialist community? If so, then what about the fundamental principles of socialism?

RADU PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO LIBYAN CONGRESS

AU261213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES 26/2/1986 -- On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu the participants in the proceedings of the twelfth session of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were addressed a warm friendly salute by Constantin Radu, CC of RCP secretary, RCP representative to the congress.

Highlighting with satisfaction the fine ties of cooperation established between Romania and Libyan Jamahiriyah in the spirit of equality, independence and mutual advantage, the speaker showed that those links were underlaid by the understandings covenanted during the numerous meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and met mutual interests of promoting knowledge and understanding between the two peoples.

The speaker stressed that Romania and Libya firmly declare for all peoples to work for the resumption and consolidation of detente, policy, for their independent development, sheltered from any foreign interference and for the promotion of a durable peace the world over.

Considering that the vital problems of our times are the safeguarding of peace and the achievement of disarmament, Romania nas consistently worked for elimination of the war danger, the reduction and cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the RCP representative showed.

The RCP and Romanian state, the speaker went on, have consistently worked for a political settlement of all litigious issues and conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations, the safeguarding of peoples' liberties and the self-reliant making of their destinies, in accordance with their own options. We energetically condemn the shows of force, the dangerous practices that put the states' national sovereignty in jeopardy and run counter to the elementary norms of the international law, considering that tney bore negatively on the situation in various regions and the world over.

Romania also declares for the initiation of resolute actions toward liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, on equitable and democr tic bases, assessing that, this is the sole way of overcoming the world economic crisis and promoting a faster progress of developing countries.

POET GEZA SZOECS 'ADVISED' TO LEAVE COUNTRY

WA270729 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The Romanian Security Police (Securitate) recently "advised" poet Geza Szocs to quickly leave Romania where his security "could no longer be guaranteed."

Geza Szocs, aged 33, resident of Cluj, Transylvania, wrote for the ELLENPONTOK samizdat journal until 1983, when this journal ceased to be published. Last summer in an open letter to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation he complained about the "Bucharest forced assimilation policy towards the Hungarian minority (to which he belongs) and about persecutions inflicted on the latter." The poet allegedly intends to ask for a visa for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Moreover, it was learned on Wednesday, 19 February, of the death of the Romanian dissident poet, Rolf Bossert, aged 33, who committed suicide in Frankfurt. Rolf Bossert, of German origin arrived in the FRG on 27 December, 1985 after waiting for more than a year for an authorization to emigrate. He lost his at a publishing house in Bucharest and sale of his books was banned after he submitted his request for emigration.

SOCIALIST UNITY ORGANIZATION PROMOTES DEMOCRACY

AU172123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1986 -- The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization -- SDUO -- founded in November 1979 as part of the Romanian democratic political system met an objective demand of the development stage and led to an improvement of the forms and framework for the entire people's direct participation in the making and implementation of the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policies.

From the very beginning, the organization's basic aim was to contribute to the best of its abilities to the translation into fact of the RCP policy of strengthening the homeland's material and spiritual force, ensuring national sovereignty and independence, building socialism and communism in Romania.

According to its statutes, "the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is a political, revolutionary patriotic mass organization that carries on its activity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front". Membership is open to all the citizens of the country who are not RCP or Union of Communist Youth members, who observe the statutes of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and work for the attainment of its aims.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is set on the organizational principle of territory and work place: It has basic units in enterprises, institutions, towns, villages and districts. Local committees are elected on commune, town, city and county levels, and a central committee on a national level.

SDUO takes part in the country's political life, in the discussion of public bills and resolutions, of the measures aimed at the development of localities and of the units they operate in, initiatives actions to mobilize its members' energies for the implementation of the economic and social development plans, of the tasks that each economic unit has as well as for the performance of public works. It informs its members systematically on the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policies, takes action for the firm observance of the laws and norms of life, in agreement with socialist ethics and equity, nominates candidates for the bodies of state power from its members.

The Romanian Communist Party programme, party resolutions and the laws of the country are the guide of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, the major aim of which is to provide for its members' participation in the economic, social and political life of the country, in the management of various fields, in the settlement of problems of general, public interest.

Commune, town, city and county Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations send their representatives to the people's councils, with one vice-chairman of each people's council representing them; 27 per cent of the people's council members represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations.

There are 22 Grand National Assembly members who represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization whose chairman is a member of the State Council.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization is actively integrated on all levels in the Romanian participative and representative democracy system; its members have ample possibilities to show what their options are and to contribute their skills, abilities and competence to the fulfillment of targets on which the country's future depends.

There are 51,862 SDUO organizations in enteprises, institutions, farm units, town districts and villages, and its membership stands at over four million.

Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations provide for their members' active participation in the "rostrum of democracy" which is one way that the Romanian democracy conceives of for the settlement of problems of public interest raised by citizens. Alongside the trade union in enteprises, the management of producer cooperative farms and its organizations in town districts and villages, it sponsors the mass polticial education system in which over four million persons are enrolled this year. Furthermore, the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations contribute to the "song to Romania" national festival -- a promoter of true art; hence its educational role.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations were active in the great mass disarmament and peace actions sponsored by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; big rallies, demonstrations, marches and other public events were staged to show their members' position against the intensification of the arms race, against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, for the resumption of the course of detente internationally, for the building of a world of cooperation and peace.

VLAJKOVIC CONGRATULATES AQUINO ON ELECTION

LD262036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic has sent a telegram to Corazon Aquino congratulating her on her election as president of the Philippines. The telegram expresses the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Philippines will be developed and promoted to mutual benefit.

TRADE INCREASE SET IN AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

LD262205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1443 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG) -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and Poland stood at around 847 million dollars last year, or was 15 percent up on 1984. The dynamic development of the Yugoslav-Polish trade was helped by industrial cooperation and specialization, as Yugoslav Federal Government member Spasoje Medenica and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik assessed in Belgrade today.

Medenica and Wojcik are co-chairmen of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

The agreement on Yugoslav-Polish economic cooperation for the 1986-1990 period envisages the value of trade to be raised to 5 billion dollars, which is realistic in view of the actual potentialities on both sides, as set out in the talks Polish Minister Wojcik had today with Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric.

In the talks the Polish minister had with the Yugoslav Federal Government officials, it was stressed that additional efforts must be invested further to advance industrial cooperation and specialization, and other forms of long-term cooperation. In view of the complementary nature of the two economies, conditions exist for steady forms of cooperation, which are the basic factor of the stability and long-term character of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland, as set out today.

RAILWAYS COOPERATION PAPERS SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD270220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2236 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Titograd, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of Yugoslav and Albanian railroads today signed the necessary official documents for maintaining freight traffic on the Titograd-Shkodra section, between the stations Tuzi in Yugoslavia and Bajza in Albania. An agreement on calculating the cost of use and services on this route was also signed in Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro. The railway-track Titograd-Shkodra was completed late last year. It is 25 kilometers long on the Yugoslav side and around 30 on the Albanian side. By using the Yugoslav major railway-track Belgrade-Bar, Albania will be able to maintain freight traffic with Western and Central Europe. At present, trucks are used to transport Albanian export goods to these regions.

MAMULA ADDRESSES BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT MEETING

LD262232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- An electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Officer Andrija Simic unit of the Belgrade Army District was held today in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Topcider in Belgrade.

Taking part in the work of the conference was Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense.

Speaking about ways of resolving present difficulties, Admiral Mamula stressed that the decisive question of our further development lies not in the alternatives offered by the enemy but in the solution of the conflicts between the working class and the alienated exponents of economic and political power, to the advantage of the rule of associated labor and self-management.

To this end it will be necessary to correct all those systemic solutions that practice has proved to be ineffective. This implies at the same time that the focal point of ideopolitical activity should be the mobilization of all Communists, working people, and citizens in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress and responsibly carrying our work tasks in all environments and at all levels.

Communists in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, which is an integral part of the unified LCY, must also involve themselves even more actively in all aspects of our social life and further develop Tito's thoughts and work on the concept of all-people's defense and thereby contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in society. This is a condition for strengthening our defense capability and increasing Yugoslavia's stability.

On the subject of the people to be elected to responsible duties and positions in the organs of the LCY in society and the Yugoslav People's Army, the federal secretary emphasized:

"The present preelection and election activity should be used to ensure that people are elected to the organs of sociopolitical communities who are genuinely committed to the rule of the working class and to self-management; to the equality, brotherhood, and unity of all our nations and nationalities; and to our nonaligned foreign policy -- to Tito's policy for the further building of our country. People are needed who are prepared to get to grips with all the problems and contradictions we face, who are capable, with their own knowledge, abilities, and courage, and with the support of all the progressive forces of society, of bringing about a change toward an improvement in our economic situation and the solution of all the issues which have arisen in the present phase of the development of our revolution.

"We do not need criticism and critics who have a nihilistic attitude toward the basic values of our revolution and the enormous achievements in the development of our society. We need comprehensive critical analyses of the situation and at the same time constructive efforts to overcome the problems which are disturbing the stable and normal course of reproduction and political relations in society."

A critical mood has been growing in the Army as well recently, Mamula said. "Real criticism is useful and should not be restricted. It is our duty to examine any constructive proposal with the greatest attention. However, we cannot accept pseudo-criticism and unconsidered criticism. We should firmly oppose those criticisms and critics who blindly accept others' views and disseminate them among the officers and soldiers without themselves giving any thought to or even understanding the meaning of the ideas and stands which they are advocating."

At the conference Tomislav Vukovic was reelected president of the committee and candidates were proposed for members of the LC organs and delegates to the Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and the 13th LCY Congress.

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TEXT OF ALIA SPEECH AT MIRDITE AWP MEETING

AU160601 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[Text of speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 11 February 1986 Plenum of Mirdite District AWP Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades, My participation at this meeting gives me the opportunity, first of all, to convey to you, to all the communists and working people of Mirdite District, the warmest greetings of the AWP Central Committee and best wishes for successes in all fields of activity: political, economic, and social.

You have devoted this meeting of the plenum to the control of the implementation of the tasks arising from the decision of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum. You have done well. The strengthening of control over implementation, account-rendering, and the establishment of a strict discipline in fulfilling the tasks constitutes today a major task for all the party organs and organizations, as well as for the state and economic organs.

Throughout the country, and we see this also in your district, a sound revolutionary spirit prevails. The workers' class, the peasantry, and all the working people have been to work with unprecedented enthusiasm and mobilization to fulfill the planned tasks in all areas. As a result of this engagement and of this drive at work, considerable achievements have been attained throughout the country in all sectors. The January plan was also fulfilled in almost every sector in your district: in geology, mining, copper smelting, in construction, in forestry, and in the trade sector. However, and this applies to your district as well as to other districts, the point is that these achievements must be further promoted in a rhythmical and all-round manner. A total commitment is required at all times, but particularly in the current year, to fulfill the plans, particularly in the field of production and in increasing its efficiency.

As was stressed at the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum the 1986 plan is earmarked by a number of characteristics which must be kept well in mind throughout the activity of the party and state organs. A high rate in the increase of the social product must be achieved unfailingly and the principle of consuming only as much as we are producing must be consistently implemented everywhere. What is required today is that advanced experience, rational organization, and science must be better placed in the service of thrift, the efficiency of the economy, and the efficiency of the numerous construction projects undertaken. A number of difficulties that have been created in recent years in the economy must also be overcome this year.

This applies to the entire country, but Mirdite District is also confronted with its own not inconsiderable tasks. Experience shows that the better and the more consciously every sector of the economy, every district, every enterprise, cooperative, and every worker find their place in the complex of the planned tasks, the more likely are the measures to attain the planned targets. Experience teaches us also that it is necessary to stay on top of the job and to stimulate the initiative and creative activity of people, struggling against and opposing all manifestations of complacency, procrastination, globlism, or unilateralism, which are extremely harmful to us.

Copper extraction and the smelting industry constitute a major front in the fulfillment of plans and the development of the economy in Mirdite District. Mirdite has become the country's major center in this important sector of our extractive and processing industry, as well as a sector with a great future.

Your district provides 40 percent of all copper ore extracted, 45 percent of the total volume of copper concentrate, about one quarter of the entire production of blister copper, all the refined copper, the pyrite needed for the production of sulphuric acid, as well as other copper by-products. Your responsibility and duties for the prosperity of the copper industry at present and in the future are therefore considerable and must be properly understood by everyone.

Good results were attained generally during the Seventh 5-Year-Plan in industry, owing to the worthy effort of the geologists, miners, metallurgical workers, the party, and state organs in the district. The plan was fulfilled with regard to copper extraction, pyrite ore extraction, and the production blister copper. It is worth noting, however, that the copper concentrate and pyrite concentrate plan was not fulfilled. This must be prevented resolutely, because it hinders industry in the district and it affects also the tasks concerning the supply and production cooperation with other districts.

At this plenum the problems are being examined and tackled within the framework of Mirdite. But the copper industry, and more generally the mining and processing industry as a whole, now requires a broader geographic extension. In the same way that the development of productive forces themselves are expanding. The large-scale industrial progress, with its complicated network of supply and cooperation, the increasingly fuller exploitation and utilization of our mineral wealth, as well as the development and intensification of transportation, have long resulted in the overflowing of the borders of particular districts, gradually creating the physiography of economic zones of considerable extension, which are integrated and have common characteristics. It is from this viewpoint that the problems pertaining to new investments, to the territorial extension of productive forces, geology, transportation, the movement of the population, macroeconomic studies, and so forth, must be dealt with and resolved in the best possible manner. New qualitative task, arise therefrom, both at present and in the future, with regard to the harmonized development of production forces, particularly as regards the central state and economic organs, the Planning Commission, and the major institutions of economic studies.

Such a very important zone for our country, and one with very great future prospects, would include the northern districts of Mirdite, Mat, Puke, Diber, Kukes, and Tropoje, where we have a developed chrome and copper industry, energy sector, and a timber industry, and where a number of other sources of wealth are beginning to be exploited, such as olivenites, marble, quartz, volcanic glass, magnezite, and so forth.

A more complete and productive development of agriculture and livestock is also required in these districts, alongside industry, a close and natural integration of these viral activities with all the industrial and sociocultural development achieved with all the industrial and sociocultural development achieved from one 5-year period to the next. The party's attention for this entire vast zone with great resources and wealth, as well as particular terrain and climatic conditions, has therefore been a special one and will continue to increase in every aspect: with regard to geology, the extractive and processing capacities, hydroelectric energy, forestry, agriculture, transportation, the comprehensive social development of the cities, industrial centers, construction sites, and all cooperatives, extending to the most remote villages and corners.

With regard to the development of chrome and copper alone, the party has planned that in the current stage of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will already invest 20 percent more funds than during the Seventh 5-year Period. About 14 million tons of minerals, an average of about 3 million tons annually, will be extracted throughout the northern area during the current 5-year period. This and other developments of economic and social life will naturally require an extension of the transportation sector, of those essential arteries of the organization of the national economy.

While talking with the cooperativists of Perlat in May 1968, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: "The development of industry, the increase in industrial and agricultural production, also requires the constant extension of transportation, the construction of new roads and railroads." Now the time has come, and in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will undertake the construction of the Milot-Rreshen-Klos Railroad, adopting measures to ensure that the first stage, up to Rreshen, is completed very rapidly, through the national action of the youth of the entire country.

This will be a great action requiring the optimal utilization of the experience gained to date, an optimal use of the design capabilities, and the technical and material possibilities for the construction and commissioning of railroads, particularly in conditions of broken terrain and difficult construction.

The AWP Central Committee calls on the heroic youth of our country, and particularly the youth in the northern districts, to make its valuable contribution for the timely completion of this project, which ranks among the largest in the current 5-year period.

This will provide a new and powerful impulse to commodity and passenger transportation in these areas and will have great influence in raising efficiency, particularly of the chrome and copper industry. But this railroad will also be an important factor for comprehensive political, economic, cultural, and social development, particularly for Mirdite and Mat Districts.

As a result of the consistent economic policy pursued by the party and the large volume of investments, the copper industry has achieved a great degree of development and has by now reached the stage of a complete branch with a closed cycle of extraction and processing. But the country's interests and the greater administrative, technological, and scientific possibilities that have been created make it essential that the entire complex of the copper industry would attain a higher degree of economic efficiency, a higher degree of profitability.

The party requires that every branch of heavy industry which has been developing for some time should not only secure its own extended reproduction, but that it should also free increasingly larger accumulation resources for new productive development, the extension of the sociocultural sector, the increased well-being of the population, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential. But this objective confronts particularly the copper industry, as a branch with a long tradition, stability, and a higher degree of complexity in both depth and in width. This is also dictated by the fact that production in this branch is being extended particularly with ores containing a lower quantity of copper and by the fact that in recent years we have witnessed the manifestation that the final products in the copper industry have required greater expenditure.

The increased efficiency of the copper industry naturally requires greater attention on the part of the party and state organs where this industry is being developed -- that is, in the districts of Mirdite, Puke, Kukes, and Shkoder. But the attainment of this objective also requires a greater technical organization and economic effort on a larger scale, with improvements and positive developments required at all levels of production, as well as in selling copper products in foreign markets.

What is required primarily is for the geological service to be raised to a higher level. The fact that new sources of copper ore are being discovered, in excess of the quantities now being extracted, is a considerable success; and this applies to sources of chrome ore. But greater tasks and more numerous requirements confront the district geological services. It is necessary to clear up as quickly as possible the question of the prospects of the copper ore fields in the vicinity of Rubik. In addition, geological studies and workings must be primarily intended to discover rich copper ore reserves.

The party must praise the geologists for the fulfillment of the annual tasks in discovering reserves, but it must also demand that they fulfill the drilling plan, because in 1985 the Rubik geological enterprise fulfilled its drilling plan only by 70 percent and the geological enterprise in Puke by 80 percent. The plan for the discovery of new reserves must be overfulfilled whenever the material and technical possibilities exist, because we need them in order to fully utilize the production capacities, particularly those of the Kurbnesh enrichment factory, but also of others.

The geological service should have a broader conception of the complexity of mineral surveys, providing more precise information on the reserves discovered, providing the essential data required in the designing of mines and their exploitation, and by making a careful assessment of all major and ancillary elements of the sources under study.

The enrichment of minerals is being gradually extended in the copper industry, and this is essential for the present and for the future. "The question of enrichment," Comrade Enver has stressed, "is essentially a problem concerning the preservation and rational utilization of mineral ores, which belong not only to our own generation, but also to future generations." In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan an average of 1.3 million tons of copper ore will be used annually, that is, 16 times more than in 1960 and approximately three times more than in 1975. In these conditions, the structure of the ore to be smelted changes in favor of low-content ores, which is initially transformed into concentrate. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan only 15 percent of the ore will be smelted directly, compared with over 25 percent during the previous 5-year period.

This massive phenomenon in the copper industry, but also with regard to other minerals, must be transformed into a factor of the greatest possible economic benefit for ourselves. This is linked not only with the preceptible reduction in the volume of transportation of copper ore, necessitating great expenditure, but also with the elevation of the degree of salvage in the enrichment factories and the improvement in the quality of concentrate, where there are also considerable unused reserves.

The reduction of production costs and the raising of its value requires a better use of the production capacities in the enrichment and smelting factories; it also requires the rigorous application of the technical and technological parameters, as well as the stimulation and supporting of innovative and scientific thinking, particularly with regard to technological improvements. A persistent effort must be carried out to improve the coefficiency of salvage in the enrichment and smelting factories, because there are considerable losses of metal there. Were this indicator raised by only 1 percent in 1986, we could get about 200 more tons of blister copper, or the equivalent of about 150 apartments. The party also demands a more rapid advance toward improving the structure of copper products in favor of those products which may require more effort, but which also bring in more foreign currency revenues, as well as with regard to extending the range of primary and secondary copper products.

I express the deep belief that the geologists, miners, and metallurgical workers, these workers who carry out the heaviest of tasks, but who enjoy the deserved respect and solicitude of our entire society, will better activate their physical and mental forces and capabilities, to further raise the value of our entire copper industry. Their activity can and must be better supported. By the state and economic organs of the district, but also at the center, better meeting the demands concerning living and working conditions, and up to the questions of studies, investments, and the necessary material and technical base. All the possibilities exist for the copper industry, as well as the entire extractive and processing industry, to be raised to a higher level of economic and social efficiency, to transform them into an even more powerful mainstay for the independent and self-reliant development of our national economy.

Therefore, as the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum has instructed, let us establish everywhere efficient order and control with regard to the implementation of norm and of the advanced experience in everything, let us persist more in making valuable technical and technological improvements.

The party requires that Mirdite should make quantitative and a qualitative progress in industry, particularly in the mining sector, but it also demands that it should show great and constant solicitude for agriculture. Nearly 2 decades ago, at a meeting with the people of Mirdite, Comrade Enver, having stressed the importance of a rapid development of industry and mining in your district, added that agriculture, too, in these parts, "...should be promoted at a more rapid pace, because the prospects for agriculture in Mirdite are very considerable, and we must study these prospects and prepare carefully."

By implementing the party line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, agriculture in your district has progressed, as it has everywhere. Compared with 1970, the acreage of arable land in Mirdite District increased 58 percent in 1985, the number of cattle nearly doubled, and the overall agricultural production was also doubled. During the past decade alone the general income of cooperatives increased 1.7 times and the labor force is increasing every year. But the country's present and future interests require that we should view the achievements in agriculture with a critical eye and as being closely linked with the needs of the people and of the economy for agricultural and livestock products, with the need to keep the rural areas peoples, with the possibilities offered us by nature, and with the suitable material-technical base and the organizational conditions that have been created, and that are being constantly reinforced. From this broad viewpoint, it is obvious that a lot remains to be done in Mirdite and other northern areas, in the same way that more is also required from other areas in the country.

I would like to dwell a little longer on this question. The party demands that all districts, and therefore also the districts of Mirdite, Puke. Tripoje, Kukes, Mat, Diber, and so forth, should be able to meet all their own needs for grain, potatoes, beans, and vegetables (for their own consumption, for the livestock, and other needs). This task must be met head-on, in all its components, and with regard to the villages, the workers centers, and the cities.

The question is rightly asked whether the possibilities exist to achieve this in the near and more distant future. Yes, the possibilities do exist. This has been proven categorically by our country's experience in achieving self-sufficiency in bread grains and the overwhelming bulk of other foodstuffs, also opening up secure prospects of meeting even greater demands in the future. Greater possibilities have now been created to better implement this experience and to achieve an even greater degree of efficiency also in those areas with less favorable soil and climatic conditions, such as the northern districts.

The constant extension of arable land is a great achievement by our agriculture. But do all the districts work as they should in this direction? Let us look at the facts. During the seventh 5-year period the acreage of arable land in Mirdite District increased by only 30 hectares, while very little additional land is expected to be reclaimed in the eighth 5-year period -- only 100 hectares. The situation with regard to other northern districts is more or less the same. Moreover, demands are being put forward in these districts to return 3,500 hectares to pasture, and this must not be permitted. The land in question has been impoverished and has a low yield because the necessary investments and servicing have not been effected and because they are not being properly fertilized with organic fertilizers.

This situation must change radically and without delay with regard to conception, planning, and implementation. Ours is a small country with limited acreage, while the population and the labor force are increasing normally, and we are thus compelled to utilize all reserves and possibilities to increase agricultural production.

The party must make it clear that it is necessary to reclaim new land, even at a higher cost, because these costs will justify themselves; in the same way more investments must be made to improve the existing acreage. The possibilities offered by the reclaimed land can be seen in Mirdite's own example. During the sixth 5-year period (1976-80), when over 2,000 hectares of new land were reclaimed, the general income of cooperatives increased 48 percent, while during the seventh 5-year period, when the acreage of arable land remained almost unchanged, the income from field crops, horticulture, and livestock increased only slightly.

There are considerable possibiilities to increase the production of grains and other products by increasing the yields, which are still considerably low in Mirdite and other highland districts.

The fulfillment of the 1986 tasks, and those in the years to follow, will result in obvious improvements in the supply to the population, but this requires the responsible and coordinated implementation of all the measures pertaining to increased agricultural production. This is a broad front of activity for the party, and particularly for the managerial and controlling work of the state and economic organs.

About 5 quintals of chemical fertilizers are currently used per hectare, but its efficiency must be considerably increased. There is much acid soil in your district, but during the past 5-year period only about 10 percent of this land was limed. Only four special brigades have been set up in the entire district to deal with organic fertilizers, which means that there is one brigade for every 1,550 hectares of land, compared with one brigade for every 700-800 hectares in the more advanced districts. The irrigation capacity in Mirdite District is higher than in the rest of the country (about 61 percent), but plan dificits and low yields testify to serious shortcomings in the efficient use of water resources. There have also been weaknesses and nonfulfillment of plans by the motor tractor stations, where expenditure has been high and the quality of the work carried out has been poor. It is therefore the task of the party organizations at district level, as well as in every agricultural cooperative, sector, and brigade, to implement without fail the necessary agrotechnical, economic, and administrative measures and to check their implementation responsibly and to the last.

The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum posed the task that small herds of livestock should be kept by every field brigade and that each one should sow one hectare with beans and potatoes in order to improve the supply of the cooperativists with milk and vegetables. The product should be distributed against payment among the members of the brigades for their own use. This initiative has already been supported and found to have given good results in a number of districts and cooperatives.

Taking into consideration the concrete conditions of the highland districts, we must work to implement this directive issued by the party, thus not only creating conditions for a better supply of the cooperativists with milk and vegetables, but also offering possibilities to better increase the number of livestock, particularly small livestock, and to increase the income wealth of the cooperatives. It is important that this directive of the party should be correctly understood by the cadres, but what is fundamental is that the initiative of the peasantry should be stimulated.

Some comrades may ask: Where are we to find the livestock or the seeds? We tell these comrades: Inform the cooperativists about this directive and they will find a solution, because they are themselves interested in better supplies of milk, beans, and potatoes. This has been proven by experience to date.

It is said that in Mirdite and some other northern areas there is an insufficient labor force in the cooperatives. There may be problems in this respect, especially in certain cooperatives, but the question must be viewed concretely. In Mirdite we have 0.6 hectares of arable land per cooperativist; in the other northern districts the figure is 0.5-0.6 hectares, and on a national level the figure is 1 hectare per cooperativist. During the seventh 5-year period the labor force in the cooperatives increased 11 percent in Mirdite, equivalent to 1,000 people, and this number will constantly increase. The situation is therefore not all that bad. But there is a problem when we see that a large number of the cooperativists fail to fulfill the norms, and there is also the fact that a large proportion of the workers class living in the villages is not properly used. Here we are, the facts do show that in Mirdite, as well as some other districts, there is sufficient manpower, despite the large proportion of villagers engaged in mining; they show that there are considerable reserves to carry out a larger volume of work in agriculture.

The fact that the majority of the labor force in the cooperatives includes women, and that about 60 percent of the labor force in the state sector is met by the forces of cooperatives (mainly men), is a positive one. This was also stressed by Comrade Enver. The party's task is to persuade people, and particularly the cadres, to have more confidence in the work and the decisive contribution of women in agriculture; to make them understand the need to ensure an organic link between industrial and agricultural activity, without damage to either; to increase the active role of the workers class in the prosperity of agriculture and in the life of the villages; but also to further consolidate the broad structure -- cooperativists, workers, and intellectuals -- of the rural population, without burdening society with premature and excessive expenditure to create and expand industrial centers.

Naturally, in the northern districts and other areas throughout the country where we have extensive mining and other types of nonagricultural activity, real measures must be programmed and gradually implemented during the eighth 5-year period to increase the mechanization of work in the mines, in the metallurgical sector, in transportation, in the timber sector, and so forth, but also to equip agriculture with machinery suitable for mountain areas. There has been talk about this before, but the time has now come for the planning organs and ministries concerned to dwell seriously on this question and to determine concrete and efficient solutions and measures, which must be included in the plans for specific mines and districts.

It is necessary to give a strong impetus to the development of the livestock sector. All mountainous districts, including the northern ones, must aim at ensuring that the livestock sector meets the needs of the people in those areas and becomes a considerable supplier for the country as a whole, particularly as regards meat, milk byproducts, wool, and skins. But the party and state organs, as well as all the working people at the base, must be aware that this sector is currently considerably backward. It is necessary to work for a radical change in the livestock sector, fully implementing the tasks and important directives arising from the decision of the Political Bureau for the development of the livestock sector, which have been sanctioned in the current year's plan and of the years to come.

You yourselves know more concretely the ways and the reserves available to achieve this change. But what I wanted to stress primarily is that you must use the capacities of the natural pastures to the maximum possible, which include about 100,000 hectares in the six northern districts, or about one-fourth of the entire country's acreage of natural pastures. This great wealth must serve to increase the number of small livestock wintering on the spot, but pastures must especially be stocked with lambs and kids for fattening during the summer season; starting this year there will be cooperation between cooperatives in the plains and those in the mountains, with clear responsibilities and on the basis of real benefits to both sides.

What I mean is that the cooperatives in the plains should sell to the mountain cooperatives, or lease to them, lambs and kids against payment, instead of the present practice, according to which the mountain cooperatives graze their herds of small livestock in the plains.

In these parts there are considerable possibilities of massively increasing the number of goats, which can graze over large areas that are unsuitable for other animals. But to achieve this, it is necessary to combat some concepts of underrating the importance of goats and the idea that in these areas it is necessary to attach greater importance to pig-raising. The bitter climate makes the consumption of pork necessary, but the possibilities of increasing grain production in these areas limits any large-scale increase, even on an extensive basis. One must therefore attach greater importance to small livestock, particularly with regard to meat production, and when the volume of production has reached a satisfactory level, it would then be possible to exchange mutton or pork for the areas with a colder climate.

In addition to this, better work must be done in Mirdite and elsewhere to increase the number of cattle suitable for the highlands and the cold climate. It is not at all normal for cooperatives to keep only 2-30 cows, giving yields of up to 1,200 liters, when the possibilities are for much more than this. Particular attention must be paid to increasing yields of forage crops, because the yields in Mirdite are only between 10 and 30 quintals per hectare, when the cooperative of Bellove in Diber, at 1,400 meters above sea level, can get 100 quintals per hectare and about 2,000 liters of milk per cow. The extensive opportunities to increase the number of cows, but also sheep and goats in the cooperatives, can be used with even greater efficiency through a better utilization of the fodder reserves existing in every village, as I have said before, by stimulating the keeping of small herds at brigade level.

There are numerous possibilities to develop horticulture and viniculture in Mirdite and other districts. This is essential to improve diets, to consolidate the economy of the cooperatives, and to create new labor fronts. But facts indicate that this important sector of the economy is underrated and is still making unjustifiable losses. Why have the district party and state organs permitted this situation to continue for years on end? A lot can be said about mobilization and actions to fulfill plans, but these remain empty words when some sectors of agriculture are not properly appreciated and when people fail to look at concrete results in time. Unilateralism leads to disorganization, to a decline of economic efficiency, to a darkening of future prospects, and to regression. The economic situation of cooperatives cannot be improved by low agricultural and livestock yields, or when horticulture provides only 2-3 percent of the total income. It is therefore necessary to look at matters in this sector rigorously and to insist on account-rendering at district level, at the base, but also at the center. All human, material, and scientific resources must be utilized to develop horticulture in Mirdite District and to ensure large-scale production and bigger incomes from it.

All cooperatives in Mirdite District, but also those in other northern areas, must place on their agenda the need to increase incomes from field crops, the livestock sector, and horticulture. This task must not be underrated, thinking that the standard of well-being of families in Mirdite and other districts, where a large proportion of the men work in the mining sector, is satisfactory. It is a fact that here, in Mirdite, the real per capita income in the villages, from all sources, that is, including work in the mines, is equal to or even higher than the average at the national level. But the fact that the per capita income secured from work in agriculture is only half the national average, this must be considered a very negative factor. Overcoming this unjustified backwardness can and must be achieved only on the basis of raising the production and the efficiency of expenditure and investments in agriculture, by considerably raising the per capita income in those working in the cooperatives.

Interest in agricultural work cannot be stimulated by reducing the participation of villagers in work in the mines, factories, forestry, and construction sites. This would check the development of productive forces throughout the country and the economic and social progress of the highlands themselves. The party and the state organs in Mirdite and similar districts must look upon the possibilities for progress of agriculture with confidence, seeing prospects for increased agricultural and livestock production. They must organize work better, extol the example of the more advanced, better activate internal forces in every area, in every cooperative, and in the smaller units within the cooperatives. It is necessary to struggle for greater efficiency in utilization of the material and technical base of agriculture, as of specialists in agricultural cooperatives and state enterprises. But it is also necessary to properly appreciate and to use efficiently all those economic and financial advantages granted by the state to the hilly and mountain cooperatives, which amount to 55 million leks annually for the northern cooperatives, and to 9 million leks for Mirdite District alone. These favors are a right belonging to the hilly and mountain cooperatives because our society is interested in the development of agriculture everywhere, but they must always be deserved by the cooperativists' efficient work and by results in production.

Implementation of the great tasks in 1986 is directly linked to consolidation of the party's work. The 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed the party to carry out a more lively, intensive, and efficient activity at all levels in the economic and other sectors of social life. And when we talk about the party's activity, we have in mind all the varied aspects of its educational, leadership, and organizational work. But in the present conditions: Particularly at district level and at the base, the party's controlling activity assumes great importance.

As in everything else, but particularly in the work of the party organs and organizations, when systematic and really operative control is lacking, the way is opened to liberalism and dissolution of discipline, a spirit of procrastination and justification is nurtured, and narrow personal or group interests can operate and cause harm. Above all else, the planned tasks are not fulfilled and the growing needs of the people are not met.

Experience shows that the exercise of party control is neither simple nor a matter of mere desire. To be able to control means above all to be clear about the party's line and directives, about the planned targets, and about the real situation prevailing everywhere, at every work center and below. This is what is required of the party committee, the party organization, every communist. But to be able to get to the bottom of things, knowledge of the subject matter must be accompanied by correctness and by the good example of every communist and cadre, of every party organization, and of all the leading forums at district level. Without this essential quality no one will listen seriously. Without this quality it is not possible to arouse the minds, hearts, and energies of people in fulfilling production tasks and all other tasks in various fields.

Consolidation of the controlling work of the party and its instruments is and must be achieved naturally, through daily work, and on the basis of precise information concerning the most essential questions, without manifestations of bureaucracy. To be able to exercise control one must know what to look for, whether it is economic data, statistics, or direct contacts with ordinary working people, cadres, and specialists. In this respect it is necessary to further develop the capability of cadres and communists to make generalizations, to draw general conclusions on the basis of facts, analyses, and discussions, but also to resolve concrete, feasible, and controllable tasks. The party-minded management of the work in the mines, factories, cooperatives, construction sites, and everywhere else, becomes more effective particularly when the problems concerning plan fulfillment are raised for discussion at the basic party organizations, when cadres and communists are called to account for their work, and when the general interest is always given priority consideration.

A strong spirit of militancy by the Communists and the basic organizations can demolish all bureaucratic barriers, can make all forms of internal control more efficient, this being essential in all working collectives.

The strengthening of control and of all other activity by the party and its instruments, in the final analysis, must lead unfailingly to the fulfillment of the 1986 tasks by all branches and sectors of the economy, by all districts, enterprises, and cooperatives, this being the major and only way of securing the rapid and independent development of our socialist economy. This is the major conclusion of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum, and its operational force is permanent.

The fulfillment of the 1986 plan and tasks constitutes the foundation on which we will rest firmly to progress throughout the next 5-year period. If the current tasks in the economy are properly understood by the party, its instruments, by all the working people, the possibilities for the future will become that much clearer to everyone. In the same way, if the country's future development is properly studied and planned, the current potential of the economy can be better utilized and directed. This organic link between the present and the future development of the country -- as Comrade Enver Hoxha used to teach us -- constitutes one of the greatest achievements of our socialist order, which we must further consolidate and raise to a higher level throughout our work and efforts, with increasingly better results in production and in all other fields.

The AWP Central Committee is confident that the communists workers, cooperativists, and intelligentsia in Mirdite District successfully fulfill all planned tasks and will further promote the economy and culture, with unity of revolutionary thinking and action and with a lofty sense of responsibility and selflessness, and that they will go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party proudly and with numerous successes.

METHODS, NEED FOR YOUTH WORK OUTLINED

AU2702111 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 February 86 p 2

[Article by Muharrem Xhafa, AWP Central Committee apparatus education sector chief: "Youth -- an Ever-Militant Force in the Van of the Tasks of the Time"]

[Excerpts] The people welcome every work of Comrade Enver Hoxha with particular love and interest, since for almost half a century the leader of the party lived intensely with the troubles of the time, and with the excitements, joys, and sorrows of all, experiencing them deeply and illuminating them with his revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thought. What did Comrade Enver not write about? He had warm words for everybody, ardent discussions, heartfelt greetings, inspiring letters. Young people above all had the good fortune to be deeply involved in the life and work of our unforgettable leader. Because young people, stressed Comrade Enver, are a great treasure of the people and the party, a rejuvenating force for the socialist fatherland and its future.

Traveling on the road of the party, young people have always been at the most difficult fronts, where the greatest sacrifices and deeds of heroism have been demanded. They have committed themselves on this road with political and ideological awareness, with the vigour of their youth and the maturity and courage the party has instilled in them. Young people have been and remain always a major unifying factor, a colossal force in the great class battles our party has confronted, in the deepening of the struggle against the vestiges of the past, against manifestations of bureaucratism and liberal phenomena injected by bourgeois-revisionist ideological aggression.

Today a broader vision on the question of youth is more necessary than ever, as is greater effort to construct the work of the party in accordance with the growing demands of youth, and with changes which have taken place in the young generation's political, scientific, and cultural development, and in the tastes and wide interests. Only broadly panoramic activity opens new horizons and broadens young people's circle of interests; only skillful styles and methods of activity encourage and inspire them to great deeds. And so we cannot work with modern youth with the same forms and methods of activity as in the past, however successful they may have been. The party and Comrade Enver have always insisted on varied work with our young people, for the reason that they do not have the same tasks and needs in the town and in the countryside, in mines, cooperatives, in the army and at school.

Our young people are of high political maturity. The care for them shown by the base organizations and by communists has nothing to do with keeping them under tutelage; young people do not need everything to be dictated to them, and do not need to be watched by a teacher on duty at every evening dance, on the supposed grounds that they would make mistakes without his presence. Young people must not be kept under lock and key, and opinions and activities must not be imposed upon them, for such an idea, stresses Comrade Enver, does not correspond to the party line. It is important that our young people should be brave, and prepared and able to distinguish good from bad. vigilant, and consistent, to follow the teachings of the party.

The situation today, more than ever before, demands from boys and girls a high sense of responsibility in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them, and a militant attitude toward everything that goes against Marxist-Leninist ideology, proletarian morality, and the interests of socialism. In comparison with the high examples of heroism and sacrifice of those Albanian boys and girls who did not grudge even their lives for the liberation of the fatherland, the building of socialism, and the defense of the nation, how mean and trivial seem the petty-bourgeois hankerings of occasional boys and girls, who want work on their doorstep, in the town, with their antisocialist acts towards common property, or attitudes of indifference towards alien manifestations.

The influence of the youth organization upon the education of these young people must be increased. But this cannot be achieved with just any kind of activity, but demands patience, tact, and a warm-hearted attitude.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES AQUINO ON ELECTION

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Mrs. Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines, on the occasion of her assumption of office as president of the republic. The cable expresses the conviction that the relations between Bulgaria and the Philippines will continue to develop in interest of the two peoples, peace and international cooperation.

ROME COURT EXONERATION DEMANDED FOR BULGARIANS

'Antonov Committee' Declaration

AU271944 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 27 Feb 86

["An Acquittal Due to Lack of Guilt Necessary" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- The National Committee for Defence of Sergey Antonov has issued the following declaration:

The mass media have circulated the announcement that at the trial in Rome, where the Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov are also defendants, Prosecutor Marini had asked for their acquittal due to insufficient evidence.

In essence this position of the prosecutor refutes the prosecution and all allegations, which have been fabricated in order to discredit the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian state organizations and Bulgarian nationals.

The lack of sufficient evidence means lack of guilt. It is the prosecution, according to explicit legislative texts and according to classical jurist principles, that is meant to prove the guilt, and if guilt is not proved, that means that it does not exist.

In this circumstances the National Committee for Defence of Sergey Antonov insists that the Bulgarian citizens, defendants at the trial in Rome, accused of complicity in the assassination attempt against Pope Paul John II, should be declared not guilty. [sentence as received] That will correspond exactly to the facts, law, jurist principles and justice.

This will also be one, although insufficient, idemnification for the incurred moral, mental and physical sufferings of the accused Bulgarian nationals.

Lawful Verdict: 'Innocence'

AU272020 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 27 Feb 86

["Uncalled-For Stand of Compromise" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA observer Mira Todorova) -- Prosecutor Antonio Marini, who holds the prosecution case at the second papal assassination attempt trial in Rome, has asked for the acquittal of the three Bulgarian defendants due to lack of sufficient evidence. This was the first culmination of the trial after the completion of the hearing of the case.

But could we really regard it as ensuing immediately from the legal conclusions prompted by the progress of the trial? We cannot agree that the formulation "due to lack of sufficient evidence" corresponds to the procedural realities. The eight-month complicated and circumstantial search for the truth has unconditionally proved that as regards the Bulgarian defendants there could be no other lawful judicial and moral verdict that "acquittal due to proved total innocence".

In his summation of the prosecution case which continued for ten days and for more than 30 hours Prosecutor Marini set himself the unachievable task of finding the "Bulgarian connection", i.e. as an old Bulgarian saying goes, of finding "a calf under an ox". But he did not find it because no one has ever seen a calf born by an ox. It is impossible to successfully maintain an indictment on the basis of a gross and obvious slander. This has been eloquently proved at the trial. Not a single material fact or objectively proved price of evidence has confirmed the indictment presented without a scruple after an unconscientious investigation. And prosecutor Marini, who with a record-breaking verbosity dissected even the most hostile pseudo-evidence given by professional anti-socialist agents could not but admit the obvious: Nothing can be proved against the Bulgarian nationals and the Bulgarian agencies. But his courage did not suffice to make the following step, namely to assert that nothing can be proved because there has never been and there has never been any Bulgarian involvement whatsoever in the papal assassination attempt.

And yet the question remains -- why did the experienced prosecutor Antonio Marini devote such great effort and so many days and hours to bringing back to life the prematurely born child christened "the Bulgarian involvement" in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church which passed away in swaddling cloths of the investigation? The massages could not bring the little monster conceived by dark forces and diapered in the poorly patched up fabrications of Agca back to life. And yet, sadly lowering his own professional prestige, Antonio Marini embarked on the risky game of sowing suspicions and doubts and of suggesting unproved but, according to him, "probable", "hypotethical" and "admissible" presumptions which throw a shadow over the objectively proved facts.

It is not because of the lack of professional skill, we are convinced in that. It is just because from the very beginning he had set himself the task of contributing as much as he could to the propaganda support of the anti-Bulgarian campaign, of supplying food, as long as he could, for those journalists who had remained truthful to their assignment to mix up socialist Bulgaria in a vile political affair, to prolong without end the calumniation of socialist ideological and political moral.

It is hardly probable that this position of Prosecutor Marini will bring him fame. We cherished some hopes that he will remain up to the mark of one great trial, in which, although with difficulties, a base machination had to be objectively exposed. We even wanted the prosecutor himself to proclaim loudly the iniquity, to declare that the innocent groundlessly accused Bulgarians are above any suspicion, and leastwise in this way to atone for the blame of those who have imprisoned Sergey Antonov for three years.

Prosecutor's 'Formula of Doubt'

AU272058 Sofia BTA in English 2032 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 27 (BTA) -- "The counsel for the prosecution asks for the acquittal of the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev due to lack of sufficient evident" Prosecutor Antonio Marini said today concluding his summation of the prosecution case which he read in the course of 11 days at the second papal plot trial in Rome

Before that he formulated his requests for the sentencing to different periods of imprisonment of all defendant Turks with the exception of the deceased Bekir Celenk. The most severe punishment according to Italian law -- life imprisonment, was asked for Oral Celik and for Musa Serdar Celebi. As regards Omer Bagci, the prosecutor insisted on the consideration of "general extenuating circumstances" and on his sentencing to 24 years of imprisonment. The punishment asked for the assassin and slanderer Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence, was symbolic -- 1 year imprisonment and a fine of one million Italian lira.

These requests of the prosecutor marked the end of a procedural stage but unfortunately the total innocence of the three Bulgarians has not been declared nor has a judicial end been put to the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria. Quite to the contrary.

The counsel for the prosecution availed himself of the final hours allotted to the summation of the prosecution case to quote some uncalled for from the procedural point of view lies of Agca. Feeling that he was losing ground in them, the prosecutor asked for the resumption of the hearing of the case. The reasons? To hear the "testimony" of the terrorist Atila Serpil, who is serving a sentence in Turkey, and of the Italian contractor Luccio Berti sentenced in Libya for fraud. Both of them have allegedly promised to make "disclosures". Mr. Berti even asserted that he had some evidence about the attempt on the life of Walesa" [quotation mark as received] in Rome. Strange, what may a sentenced fraud have to say about an attempt which has never taken place and about a falsification for which Agca was indicted in Dr. Martella's investigation. But this was not the actual reason for which Prosecutor Marini made his groundless request. The Italian code for criminal procedure provides for the resumption of a hearing of a case only when it is "absolutely and obviously necessary" and the prosecutor is well aware of this fact. After a one-minute session the Court rejected his request. Then Prosecutor Marini raised his voice to say that the jurors were impeding him from seeking the truth.

The prosecutor himself was not striving to find the truth from the very first day of his summation of the prosecution case when he declared Agca to be "quite trustworthy". This is why at the end he applied the so-called "formula of doubt" to the three innocent Bulgarians. Asking for their acquittal due to "lack of sufficient evidence" the prosecutor admitted in public that there are no proofs and arguments in support of the false thesis that Antonov Ayvazov and Vasilev are accomplices in the attempt on life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

At the same time, however, he left the shadow of doubt because he lacked the courage to admit that there is not any "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt against the life of the pope. And it is so just because it does not exist, it could not be found neither by the four-year investigation of Investigating-Magistrate Martella, nor by the eight-month hearing of the case by the Roman Criminal Court, nor by the eleven-day summation of the prosecutor. So that the screening behind the formula of suspicion is without any value in this case and it can only serve as consolation to the discredited inventors and propagators of the anti-Bulgarian campaign.

Conscientious and thorough researchers of Martella's indictment have found and exposed more than 100 lies in the evidence of Agca. And what was the reaction of the counsel for the prosecution, who was assigned, by virtue of the law, to prosecute slander? He turned into a defender of Agca and in the end asked that he be sentenced to one year in prison for illegal import of a gun to Italy.

No retribution has been provided for by the prosecutor for the rather heavier crime of the neofascist terrorist: proved slander against persons, institutions and states.

The final word belongs to the Roman Criminal Court presided by Severino Santiapichi. But before the Court makes its decision it will give a hearing to the counsel of the defence and to those defendants who want or who are in a condition to make final statements.

The trial will continue its work on Monday, when Prof. Giuseppe Consolo, counsel for the defence of Sergey Antonov, will start his speech.

WESTERN HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

AU241626 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Mariana Mikhailova article: "Ambitions Doomed to Failure" under the rubric "Human Rights: Apparent and Real" -- first four paragraphs are paper's introductory editorial note]

[Text] In recent years the ideological struggle on the problems of human rights is acquiring new dimensions. There are numerous speculations on democracy, humanism, and liberty fabricated by the ideological strategists of imperialism. The "concern" demonstrated by the most reactionary circles in the West for human rights is an attempt to cover up the bourgeoisie's inability to ensure existence of the human individual with dignity under the conditions of the capitalist social system.

In opposing the ideals of socialism, bourgeois propaganda is spreading slander that the Communists are unwilling to engage in polemics about human rights and that, one might almost say, they have taken part only because the West has "compelled" the socialist countries to conduct a dialogue on these issues with the "free world." Such fabrications are a fruit of anticommunism's powerlessness to resist the laws of the objective historical process.

Contemporary man is becoming ever more convinced that it is precisely socialism, representing real, and not ficticious, democracy, which is the all-powerful force in the struggle for peace and for restraining the arms race, in the solving of mankind's global problems, and in preserving life on our planet.

The editorial board opens its new rubric with the present article:

As long as socialist and capitalist systems exist in the world, and as long as the vast inequality in national wealth is maintained between the highly-developed and developing countries, the real statute of the individual and the rights to life, peace, guaranteed work, rest, education, and expression of every member of society will be different.

In the battle of ideas between the Marxist and bourgeois ideology the words "rights," "liberty," "democracy," and "equality" play an active part. Today, modern man evaluates the different social orders ever more according to the extent and manner in which his life is provided for, and according to the prospects offered for his children.

Recently a special "concern" for the rights of man is once again making its appearance in the West. The bourgeois ideologists are renewing their efforts to convince world public opinion that the method of interpretation and of showing respect for human rights is a measure for the democratism of a political order.

The starting point of the loud-voiced campaign that has been launched is the old anti-communist thesis concerning the "totalitarian" nature of the political relations in the socialist countries. But the "proofs" of "totalitarianism" -- the leading role of the communist party and the absence of a political opposition, are being converted by the apologists of imperialism into the main motif of the hysterical performance staged by them on the subject of "true democracy."

There is nothing strange in the fact that speculations are continuing on the absence of political pluralism in the socialist society. However, the surfeit of propaganda "masterpieces" published in the West about man and his rights fails to conceal the absence of the essential characteristics of political relations of the pluralist type. Political pluralism is a manifestation of class division and antagonism, and represents their institutional form. This is why it has never been and will never be a criterion for the democratism of the social system. The very fact that many parties are in existence does not mean that power belongs to the majority of society, but demonstrates that the society is disunited.

The ideological and political dimensions of the propaganda farce in defense of human rights become evident in the context of the continuing age-old dispute about the essence and meaning of democracy. What is democratic and what is not, which social relations are democratic in nature and which have nothing in common with democracy? The bourgeois interpretation of democracy is limited only to the formal and legal criteria which determine the regulations for interrelations between people. The old slogans of the bourgeois revolutions -- liberty, fraternity, equality, and justice are today proclaimed as legal norms of the modern bourgeois society. But let the meaning of the words "Equal justice for all under the law" emblazoned on the U.S. Supreme Court building be explained by thousands of American citizens, most of all coloured people. There is hardly another country in the world like the United States whose citizens are hemmed in by such an extensive police apparatus. The Federal Administration has at its disposal 6723 systems for the control of Americans. On average each of them has 18 control files [kontrolni dosieta]. There are many varied vivid illustrations of the world of pseudodemocracy. With cynical candidness the jouranl "Spotlight," organ of the ultraright "Freedom Lobby," reports that the directive of the National Security Concil bearing the code name "Rex-84" has been approved by the President's signature. The President's blessing has been given to "enriching" the country with prison camps intended for "undesirable elements." And against this very background the paid advocates of the bourgeoisie continue to blare fourth that their society is both the most democratic and the best example of the "free world."

Marxism-Leninism has revealed the class laws which condition democracy. Democracy cannot be adopted as a priority principle, according to which social-economic and political models are created for the organization of the people's life, a principle outside space and time, but only as a concrete form of relations between people, within the framework of their political organization.

Democracy is both form and content of social life. In different countries it is the same as the economic, social, political, and cultural position of the social groups. And as is demonstrated by life, the formal and legal tenets of democratism may correspond with or diverge from the actual situation. In the anticommunist "initiative" in defense of human rights, of course, the meaning of democracy is consciously out of focus. The accent is on looking for an fabricating "cases" in other countries, and primarily in the socialist countries. Yet they close their eyes to the blatant violation of human rights in their own bourgeois home.

Many pages have been written in the West about "equal opportunities," many slogans have been spread about the freedom of young people to choose the job they want.

At the same time, a number of statistical surveys, presented in the dry but unambiguous language of figures, show that this equality is illusory. The office for research into educational matters in Dortumund (West Germany) acknowledges that "out of every 10 working-class children only one manages to become a high school student," while the newspaper STUTTGARTEN NACHRICHTEN notes: "The children of workers are treated unjustly in our educational system. In the universities too a tendency is noted towards a reduction in the numbers of students coming from a working-class environment."

The unwritten law of the "consumer society" is unrelenting, no matter how beautiful and promising the written laws may sound, and no matter how touching is the weeping and wailing about human rights. Certain Western propaganda services would be able to make a step toward overcoming the crisis of trust if they deal conscientiously with the facts which permeate the everyday life of the millions of workers in their own countries. Perhaps only in this way will the so-called "equal opportunities" about which such expensive propaganda publicity is made not be in such drastic contradiction with reality.

The position of the socialist countries has always been unchangingly clear and categorical -- the protection of human rights is a cause of every state, while of course each state should not forget its international obligations, and should take account of the commonly accepted norms and principles of contemporary international law. The fomenting of military conflicts and the policies of genocide and apartheid are international crimes. And is it indeed possible to describe in any other way neocolonialism, race discrimination, and international terrorism, which result in mass, gross violation of elementary human rights?

One cannot blow one's trumpet about human rights and at the same time neglect the principles of peaceful coexistence. The growth of the risk of a new world war poses with relentless sharpness the question of the defense of the right to life and to peace. This is why we insist that the truth be know, that it should be known whose is the false voice speaking for liberty and democracy. And as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in his statement to French television, "We have something to say on this issue, which is now being artificially stirred up by Western propaganda and is being utilized to poison relations between peoples and states." And we will say it with total responsibility to the present and future of modern civilization. Because the American Administration is attempting to offer a "freedom" which is a negation of the very idea of liberty as a compensatory prospect for the depreciated values of bourgeois individualism. And in spite of the propaganda tricks to substitute amorality for morality, criminality for honesty, and the inadmissible for the admissible, the neoconservative ideology is arousing associations of restriction of freedom, pseudodemocratism, and global threats.

FURTHER ON POLISH ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TALKS

Markov-Gwiazda Meetings

AU270830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish section of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-technological Cooperation. During the conversation a positive assessment was given concerning the state of Bulgarian-Polish relations. Emphasis was placed upon the new momentum given to the activation of interaction between the economic leaders and oranizations of the two countries following the summit meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Sofia in March 1983.

In the course of the meeting, in which Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission, took part, the possibilities were discussed for the development of scientific-technological and production cooperation, a matter which is being worked out at present.

This evening, in the Polish Embassy in Sofia, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, awarded the order of the Commander's Cross with Star to Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers. The high honor was awarded by the State Council of Poland for their contribution to the development of the relations with the fraternal country. The Polish Ambassador Wladyslaw Napieraj gave a cocktail party.

Trade, Payments Agreements

AU271520 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Polish economic relations are undergoing an upgrade development in conformity with the agreements reached at summit level between the two countries. Today Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, expressed satisfaction with this fact and signed a protocol on the work of the 23rd session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The importance of this session is determined not only by the reaching of important agreements in a number of spheres of the economy but also by the considerable work done for raising the efficiency of the bilateral economic relations and of the commission itself which is co-chaired by Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

At the session a protocol was also signed for the reciprocal trade and payments between Bulgaria and Poland for the current year which provides for an 8 per cent increase of the deliveries as against 1985 (in 1985 bilateral trade amounted to more than 800 million foreign currency leva) and a final document of the session of the subcommission on the issues of science and technology. [sentence as received] This document includes a programme for the techno-scientific relations in the 1986 - 1990 period.

Special attention was paid to the cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, agriculture and the food industry, ship building and transport equipment. Prominence was given to the issues of broadening specialization and joint production in these spheres.

REAGAN TV SPEECH WRITTEN IN COLD WAR SPIRIT

LD272203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Michal Cermak commentary]

[Text] At a time when voices calling for sense and an end to the arms race can be heard from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress, Washington continues openly to support a militaristic course. Today's television speech by President Reagan was in this spirit. If the human race is to preserve its civilization it has no alternative to peaceful coexistence and consistent disarmament. These are words which Soviet Communists are saying to the world in various ways. The realistic evaluation of the present international situation, however, has some kind of opposite. It is said that peace can only be assured by further arming. It is only possible to hold talks from a position of strength and for this we need new, even more destructive and more dangerous arms, including those which make use of space. These are the arguments of the highest representatives of the overseas superpower which usurps the role of dictating its will to the whole world. Behind them are goals, the true power of which comes from the prosperity of the whole complex of the armaments industry now intertwining practically all spheres of the political and economic system of the United States.

It was no surprise when these forces got their people into the White House 5 years ago, for political realism had lost the necessary messiahs over the ocean. The war rhetoric which followed was also not surprising, nor the newly unleashed arming madness or concrete acts of policy from a position of strength, and finally not even the willful sabotage of disarmament talks. The world was, however, caught in the atmosphere of the cold war, and there can be no doubt that it once again came dangerously close to the very brink of nuclear catastrophe. This is why the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva was received with such relief, and this is why the final official standpoint of the United States on the basic Soviet peace initiative, the realization of which would rid humanity of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, is awaited with such interest.

For the moment it is more possible to find an answer from what the White House is striving for. First, it strives to push through a record arms budget for next year and then for the following years. In this spirit, literally in the spirit of the worst years of the cold war, President Reagan's recent television speech screen was written. He described the huge danger the United States would allegedly expose themselves to if they slowed down the arms race by any fraction or if, it follows from this, they agreed to proposals to destroy completely all supplies of present weapons. The President's arguments have not changed. Once again he scared viewers with the alleged Soviet threat, saying that the Soviet Union will in the next few years launch 40 nuclear submarines, will make ready 500 new intercontinental missiles, and 18,000 brand new strike tanks. These figures truly do frighten, but as far as is known such arms are meant to be bought for the colossal figures set aside every year from the federal budget of the United States. And they are supposed to be supplemented by new, so-called invisible bombers and invisible cruise missiles, giant lasers and other ray weapons sited in space. So it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which represents a threat for practically the whole of humanity.

And one more detail from the President's speech. In order to give power to his justification for further arming he spoke about the legendary boxer Jack Dempsey. No one defeated this world champion of fist fights from the beginning of the century. President Reagan is right that the winner in the boxing ring as a rule is the one who is better trained and stronger. The world political scene, however, is not a boxing ring, even though many in the United States, it seems, would like it that way -- regardless of the fact that one cannot play forever with the fates of humanity and those of one's own people.

WEST 'REJECTS' EAST'S LATEST MBFR PROPOSAL

AU261050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 86 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Is Plucking a False String; Another Constructive Step of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The 417th session of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which was held yesterday [20 February], showed a promising beginning, thanks to the socialist countries. On behalf of the direct participants in the negotiations from among the Warsaw Pact countries -- the CSSR, Poland, the GDR, and the USSR -- Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, submitted the text of a draft agreement on the initial troop reduction of the USSR and the United States, and on the freezing of troop strengths on both sides together with appropriate accompanying measures.

In their proposal the socialist countries in fact made more precise, and expanded, their original proposal of February 1985 on achieving the first agreement after 13 years of negotiations in Vienna. At the same time, they met halfway the Western proposals of December 1985; they acceded to the reduction of the quota of USSR and U.S. troops from 20,000 and 13,000 to 11,500 and 6,500 soldiers respectively, as proposed by the West. Furthermore, all 11 direct participants in the Vienna talks (Belgium, Britain, Holland, Canada, Luxembourg, the FRG, and the United States -- the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, and the USSR) should, after the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. troops commit themselves not to increase their armed forces and armaments for 3 years; and both sides should every year exchange numerical data on the troop strength in the area under consideration. As soon as the new agreement would become valid, three to four control points would be set up on both sides, through which the units and groups of units of the ground forces of the participants in the negotiations would have to pass; and these control points would be staffed by representatives of both sides; and so forth.

By this step the socialist countries have again specifically demonstrated their interest in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, and their willingness to move the negotiation from the impasse of fruitless and hypothetical discussions about figures and data; at the same time they have in no way neglected the essential need of a sensible and expedient control. Surely it is self-evident that he who wants to disarm must also reckon with control. The Warsaw Pact states have also expressed their preparedness to compromise, since it is sometimes impossible to achieve an agreement without compromises. They have taken into account the Western demand for a reduced number of USSR and U.S. troops set apart for the first withdrawal to their home countries, even though they would far rather have higher figures here. Ambassador Wieland called upon the delegations of the NATO countries to cooperate in editing the text of the agreement, which would represent great encouragement for the Vienna negotiations.

In replying to the submitted text of the agreement, Dr Josef Holik, head of the FRG delegation, declared that even "at the first glance" the socialist countries' proposals are "insufficient" with regard to the "verification process"; in other words, the West has rejected the constructive contribution of the socialist countries. Holland's Ambassador Van de Mortel spoke in support of Ambassador Holik, and even expressed "disappointment and dissatisfaction" with the control measures contained in the socialist countries' proposal.

Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, asked to be given the word toward the end of the session; he expressed regret over the negative attitude of the Western delegations which revert in their arguments to the polemics on figures, control, and verification, making this a pretext for postponing agreement and progress in the Vienna negotiations. Verification and also other associated measures are meant to serve the main object of the negotiations -- the reduction of the strength of armed forces and armaments -- and not vice versa. However, even in Vienna the West is putting the horse behind the carriage, and not where it belongs -- in front, where it would pull the carriage forward.

During the press conference held in the afternoon, the Western representatives tried to justify their negative attitude toward the proposal of the socialist countries by speaking of the socialist countries' "inflexibility." A question cropped up among the journalists: toward the end of last year, when the West was submitting its proposals, it claimed that, substantially, it was adopting the scheme of the socialist countries submitted in February 1985 -- then why is it now reacting in a totally negative manner, at the same time plucking a frayed and false string? The Western representative replied: The socialist counries have not responded to our control measures, they are dealing only with "secondary" issues. Well, we will have to wait again until the Western delegations peacefully, attentively, and thoroughly study the text that was submitted yesterday, and then make their statement on it. There is still 1 month to go before the 38th round ends...

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION HITS ALCOHOL USE AT WORK

AU231832 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 February on page 4 carries a 3,300-word round-table discussion on the theme "Alcohol Has No Place at the Worksite."

A total of 7 persons from various walks of life and various parts of the Czech lands -- trade unionists, a CPCZ Official, a physician-psychiatrist, and a jurist -- partake in the discussion, "prepared" by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Dalibor Macha and Vaclav Pergl.

RUDE PRAVO introduces the discussion as follows: "Alcohol is often drunk in offices and at worksites. Also studiously ignored by, or even with an active participation of, ranking personnel. Sometimes nothing happens; other times, after such a little "party", an accident on the job occurs. And at the same time we agree that alcohol has no place at the worksite."

The answer to the question whether drinking alcoholic beverages on the job is widespread, is inconclusive. One of the participants says he "does not think so," but adds "We must not ignore this phenomenon or pretend it does not exist," and partly blames restaurants in the factories' vicinity for the drunkenness on the job. The second participant, Vladislav Vlasaty, chairman of the CPCZ enterprise committee of the General Directorate of the CKD engineering works in Prague-Vysocany, says that employees of his factory "often sit" in these restaurants during working hours, a matter for which the ranking personnel and foremen are to blame, because "they are not interested when someone goes away, why an employee is not at his workplace." The factory guards are also to blame. However, he goes on, drinking at a worksite also arises from the fact that a "collective" has no other place to go to celebrate someone's birthday and the like. In Vysocany, "cultural facilities" are very rare, Vlasaty says.

Milos Endrst, worker and chairman of the CPCZ Enterprise organization in the electric-furnace steel plant Drin Poldi SONP in Kladno, insists that "in our electric-furnace steel plant it never happens that during the melt a responsible worker or his subordinate would go away to some restaurant to have a few drinks," foremen "would not tolerate a thing like that." Also, in his opinion, people who work at furnaces "would not dream of getting drunk on the job," Endrst says.

And Doctor of Law Jan Sanca, deputy City Prosecutor in Brno, says that where he works various celebrations are being held, "but it shows that they can be held also without alcohol." People have a few snacks and a cup of coffee. "This does not upset mutual relations at all," he says.

In another part of the discussion, Jana Fritzova, physician-psychiatrist of the Skoda engineering works in Plzen, is against drinking on the job. She says that "tolerant attitudes toward obvious as well as potential alcoholics harm not only the people themselves, but also society. The argument that other people in other places drink more, does not hold water." She also mentions that in the Skoda works there are 855 persons registered as potential alcoholics, but "this is only a fraction of the real situation," the "tip of the iceberg."

Doctor of Law Zbynek Ledvina, "worker" of the Central Trade Union Council, is of the opinion that a "worksite can greatly influence a person who drinks."

Discussing accidents at worksites, Vlasaty criticizes the disproportion between the prices of alcholic and nonalcoholic beverages. "When I compare the prices of alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, I come to the conclusion that it is better to order a glass of wine then juice or coke. Good nonalcoholic beverages are too expensive. Beer is relatively cheaper, and therefore it is drunk more, even though I think that a number of young people would not mind ordering a good soft drink rather than beer," he says, and suggests that shops stop advertising alcoholic beverages, and that the market is supplied with good and inexpensive soft drinks and fruit juices.

Closing the discussion, Sanca says that the "struggle against alcoholism must be comprehensive, must be waged along the economic party, trade union, and work line. Only then it will be successful. There are plenty of regulations aimed at preventing drinking. But they have to be observed."

REAGAN INTENDS TO CONTINUE 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

LD272003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (ADN) -- In a television speech during the night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed his adherence to the policy pursued up to now toward the Soviet Union. This policy of strength consisted, he said, primarily in continuing the SDI project and in a broad arms build-up and modernization of the U.S. arms arsenals. The disarmament negotiations with the USSR will also be conducted from a position of strength and are part of this policy.

Faced with resistance in Congress to the proposed increase in the 1987 arms budget to $311 billion, Reagan opposed any cutbacks in this area. He again maintained that the Soviet Union is militarily superior and has aggressive intentions. In the President's opinion, Washington's allies in the strategically important regions of the world should be included more fully than so far in the United States' security policy. They can, he said, fulfill many tasks more cheaply than the United States.

During his speech, the President sharply attacked U.S. critics of his policy. Congress had stabbed the American negotiators at the Geneva talks in the back because it banned trials for testing an antisatellite system.

COMMENTATORS REPORT ON WARSAW PAC DUTY SYSTEM

DW271125 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 27 February carries the second installment of the series entitled "Diary of Brotherhood-in-Arms" carried on the regularly scheduled afternoon "Magazine" program, marking Brotherhood-in-Arms Week and the anniversaries of the Soviet and GDR Armies.

Correspondent Henning Kieper introduces the "Zieris component" of the National People's Army as the German counterpart of the Warsaw Pact duty system, reporting how soldiers watch green radar screens at their observation post. The correspondent interviews Major General Alois Zieris, the commanding officer of the component, who reports on exchanges of experiences with the allied partners, the Gotowala component of the Polish Army and the component of Soviet Commander Dimitriy Konstantinovich.

Correspondent Jochen Stenzel reports from "an air field" at which he observes "modern MIG-type fighter planes." He interviews Commander Konstantinov, the commanding officer of the Soviet component, who is "just returning from a flight," and learns that the Soviet component maintains close contacts with the Zieris component. The Soviet comrades have presented their German partners with "a picture exhibition."

Correspondent Bernd Eichmann reports from the Polish component in the duty system. The commanding officer of the Polish component, "Colonel Jerzy Gotowala," points out that cooperation with the GDR'S Zieris component is close, involving exchanges of wing crews. The Polish unit "sends pilots to the military academy in Dresden" to study. Jerzy Gotowala states in an interview granted to the correspondent that he is looking forward to the "meeting scheduled for 28 February with the Zieris component."

Soviet Commander Konstantinov, using the communications link with the other components, congratulates commanding officer Zieris on his recent promotion to major general.

SED DELEGATES CONFER IN INTERIOR MINISTRY

AU191248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] "Serving the people from which we have come, we will not spare our strength nor mind any trouble to honorably fulfill our class assignment in loyalty to our oath." This was how Major General Erwin Primpke, first secretary of the party organization, described the responsibility and task of the members of the German People's Police [DVP] in the accountability report at the delegates conference of the Ministry of the Interior, where the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and the other members of the Central Committee delegation were warmly welcomed.

The record of the past few years, Maj Gen Primpke said, shows that the DVP members are always guaranteeing public order and security. And they have reliably protected the achievements of the working people's assidious work. Influence has been successfully exerted on consolidating law and legality and on guaranteeing legal certainty in our state as a valuable achievement of socialism. In this process it has been and remains a priority concern to always trustfully work together with the citizens.

In the various service branches much has been done, Primpke said, to improve the protection of the national economy, to fight crime, to prevent fires, and to increase traffic security. The DVP has experienced and time-tested members, and capable younger comrades are more and more entrusted with responsible functions. The high level of education is demonstrated, inter alia, by the fact that 84 percent of the ministry's employees working in operational branches such as the general police force, the criminal police force, and the traffic police force, as well as the fire department have attended a university or technical school.

Citizens Live in Safety

Discussing the 40-year history of the DVP, the speaker said that the memories of activists of the first hour were published and constitute impressive testimonies of doing one's duty and dedicated commitment. Proof of the internationalist spirit -- M40 million of solidarity donations have been raised by the DVP members and other organs of the ministry over the past 5 years.

In the discussion Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the DVP, stressed that the ministry's employees will continue to successfully master the tasks resulting from the rapid social development by creative work, far-sighted reactions, and personal examples. The DVP members, Dickel said, always give the GDR citizens the certainty of working and living under safe and sheltered conditions. Everywhere, be it in enterprises or residential areas, the working people are helping to keep and improve order, discipline and security. The DVP members are working in a comradely way together with the local elected assemblies and help deputies and citizens to put in order what is not yet in order.

Major General Herbert Pohl, head of the fire brigade main department, explained how the new requirements in fire prevention are taken into account with, for instance, a high level of training and modern technical methods, such as automatic fire-alarms and fire extinguishing methods. In today's production sites, he said, millions of marks worth of assets are concentrated on only a few square meters. Therefore, effective prevention and speed in extinguishing fires are the specific contribution of the fire brigade to ensuring the fulfillment of national economic tasks.

Major Rolf-Dieter Saternus, who has become known as moderator of the "Traffic Magazine" television series, pointed out that the new GDR traffic safety program counts on every citizen's support. Good preconditions exist for that. The number of those working on an honorary basis has further increased. Together with the FDJ Central Council, attractive events such as rallies for two-wheeled vehicles have been staged in order to link the youth's sense for sports and technical devices with the striving for traffic safety.

Office Hours Also in the Evening

Major Hannelore Fiedrich from the passport and registration main department described the introduction of more favorable office hours and other alleviations for the citizens. Office hours have been extended and have been partly prolonged until the evening. An appointments system has proved its worth in dealing with the citizens. There is also the possibility of dealing with obligatory registration at the same time as being handed over the key for a new apartment. It is always necessary to tackle the citizens concerns in a sensitive and the fastest-possible way.

Alfred Neumann said the fact that reliable protection of the achievements of our socialist state were the focus of the conference is well justified. The popular movement for the 11th party congress once more demonstrates that strengthening and safeguarding socialism are inseparably linked. The DVP members can be proud that they have contributed their share to the authority and stability that characterize the GDR today. Responsibility and political steadfastness of the Interior Ministry's employees result from the fact that -- under the leadership of the party -- they let themselves be led in all situations by Marxism-Leninism, Alfred Neumann said.

It is, indeed, first and foremost a question of socialist awareness, of the conviction and the great knowledge that each individual at his place contributes to the purposeful and effective progress of our common cause, Naumann stated. Everybody knows that there is no respite in the international class struggle. The comprehensive Soviet disarmameent proposals meet with the support of all peace forces in the world. The communists and all members of the DVP and the other organs of the Interior Ministry support the proposals most effectively with high readiness for action, discipline and vigilance.

Protecting Achievements Against Damage

Alfred Neumann discussed in detail how the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution are linked with the advantages of socialism. In the socialist competition the working people are doing everything to strengthen the GDR. The DVP members make an important and responsible contribution to this by ensuring high public order and security and the unconditional protection of the achievements. Thus their work is united with the activities of the entire people for the further successful implementation of our policy for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace.

PARTY'S PROBLEMS IN ATTRACTING YOUTH EXAMINED

AU261131 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Jeno Farago: "In the Magnetic Field of Attraction"]

[Excerpts] I have been talking about the working and living conditions of graduates in a discussion with students and young lecturers at a provincial university. A third-year philosophy student attracted my attention with the utmost crude honesty in his remarks. He said: "I have been thinking a lot whether to join the party or not. For the time being I decided not to. If I accepted party membership, I would lose my individual opinion, and I want to preserve my independence."

The reader will obviously be taken aback by the fact that a young man steps back from accepting party membership because he holds such an opinion though he is willing to make sacrifices for the community in general. Does he have such views and hold such principles as are not reconcilable with party membership? After a long discussion I was convinced that this was not the case at all. Our friend is concerned about the same economic, political, and social problems, including negative social phenomena, that we are used to discussing openly at all forums. Where, then, should we look for the reasons?

According to the philosophy student, Marxism is only one of the subjects at the university which students have to learn, lectures are sometimes boring, and those who ask questions based on their doubts or express opinions are even called to order in some cases, if not actually labeled. Among these labels the term "oppositionist" has already appeared. "But we are not oppositionists," he said, "we only want to confront practice in society with what we learn, and if we think we need it, we demand an account based on the theory."

While a segment of young people is drawn into the party's magnetic field of attraction in their community work, the shortcomings of Marxist education and the exclusiveness of university life leave these young people outside the lively dialogues going on today on a wide social scale about the present state of our society, its development possibilities, the trends within it, and in this connection about the image of the future of socialism.

We are not mistaken in saying that a significant part of youth is not as yet affected, but perhaps only aware of the social trends that stimulate significant masses. The problem is above all found in the "transmission belt." We have already mentioned the unsatisfactory education in Marxism, but we could also include here KISZ activities, which are below expectations, as well as unsatisfactory methods of education. The ideal situation is one in which students are given answers to their questions almost daily, while they are studying, in the KISZ, and in other forums of the community.

To show that this problem is not confined to the universities, let me refer to an opinion poll carried out in cooperative and state farms of a town in the Alfold region. Based on the snswers, it is possible to generalize that most young people are passive about participating in politics and public activities. Why? The answer is that "they are not well prepared ideologically and politically."

We have to face another question. Although it was the party that initiated economic and social changes and reforms, are local party organizations able to lead, supervise, and affectively transmit principles and practice? Are they able to represent the party's policy in a way that makes it attract not only the party membership but groups of sympathizers as well, with the aim of securing new blood?

In fact, are local party organizations able to fulfill the task of being the force of motivation and inspiration, as well as leaders of accelerated democratic development that can be seen in all spheres of our life from economic management through the spheres of councils and parliament right to local forums of the community? We must acknowledge that the party organization's magnetic field of attraction is not yet wide and strong enough in this sense.

All this makes it necessary to examine whether the development of party activity has kept pace with social demands, and whether it has received them half-way; where and what modernizations are required in the methods of our work, from the preparations of decisions through implementati on tothe popularization of politics?

Until we have this work finished, we have to strengthen democracy, open up party organization debates so that members feel decisions to be their own and act fulfilling them in the spirit of unity.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES ARCHITECTURE DECREE

LD280801 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers issued a decree on right [as received] for architectural planning. The new law decree gives greater emphasis to professional training and competence, promotes the level of architectural design, the development of entrepreneurial attitude and establishes competition in architectural design. It serves the interest of builders as it increases the opportunities of small scale contractors and privates for architectural design.

The government confirmed the resolution of the scientific political commission on the improvement of the infrastructure of scientific research and technical development which promotes research work and serves the better use of scientific results in practice. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period priority is to be given to the establishment of information services, the improvement of instrument supplies, the foundation of experimental workshops and units, the promotion of standardization and the protection of industrial law and the improvement of supply with means of automated technical design.

BRIEFS

HUNGARY-POLAND TRANSPORT TALKS -- Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Lajos Urban, Hungary's minister of transport visited Poland February 24th and 25th on invitation of Polish Minister of Transport Janus Kaminski. Measures were approved to improve on the phasing of deliveries. They examined the situation of cooperation and collaboration in the area of transport. Lajos Urban met with Manfred Gorywoda, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, president of the Planning Commission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 Feb 86 LD]

REAGAN SPEECH: ASTOUNDING REASONING, BAD TIMING

LD272220 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 86

[TRYBUNA LUDU's Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has made a television address devoted to U.S. military policy. In the speech, relayed by all television networks, he appealed to the American nation for support for new armaments programs, especially a program of developing new military technologies, including the construction of space weapons.

The United States has to continue arming itself; it has to increase the next year's budget; it has to build new nuclear warheads and missiles; it has to talk with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and from this position it has to come to disarmament. By his speech with this content Ronald Reagan did not surprise many people, but he astounded almost everyone with the way of reasoning for the arms race, and the moment chosen for the television speech. The way is misleading. The President thins with unshaken stubbornness that he can win the arms race, and pursue the policy of global domination by force. In the past this proved impossible. The present proves that the way from the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting to the next summits and agreements leads only through the slowing down of the arms race, not through blackmail and intimidation, and not by planning star wars.

The wrong timing of the speech lies in the fact that Reagan wanted to divert the world's attention from the 27th CPSU Congress, and from the proposals formulated there of living without the threat of war and without multiplying military arsenals. From Moscow the world received optimism and the conviction that people can live without the threat of war. From Washington there came a menacing omen and a negation of the hope and obvious wishes of every man.

'Dangerous' Demand

LD281204 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 28 Feb 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 28 -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator Ewa Boniecka writes: "At the same time when the 27th CPSU congress is occupied with the discussion of the Soviet programme for peace and detente, the U.S. President Ronald Reagan appears on TV with a speech demanding more funds for military targets and maintaining his firm will to continue the develop nextof space weapons."

"Reagan's demand has an explicit political meaning, dangerous to international relations. It is in stark contrast with the declarations about the will for progress in favor (?of) disarmament, consolidation of peace, and the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth and in outer space.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON USSR IMPORTS

LD251522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Balewski by Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text][Andrzejewska] I propose that today we talk about our importing USSR market goods, and about raw materials purchased in the Soviet Union.

[Balewski] Our turnover with the Soviet Union in 1986 will achieve R13 billion. There will be a 10 percent increase in imports over exports because this year we will make use of credit help from the Soviet Union to cover our supply shortage.

Our raw material imports from the Soviet Union constitute almost 75 percent of the total value, and almost determine the functioning of our economy. We buy from the Soviet Union 100 percent of our gas, 100 percent of our pig iron, about 85 percent of our oil, 75 percent of our cotton, 75 percent of our aluminum, 90 percent of our asbestos.

In 1986 electric power deliveries will increase considerably reaching 3.9 billion kwh and we can say that this will constitute essential relief for our power industry.

[Andrzejewska] What about market goods imports, like washing machines, refrigerators, wacches, and so forth?

[Balewski] Deliveries of washing machines in 1986 will reach 170,000; similarly we will import large quantities of freezers -- 420,000; about 130,000 color television sets, television assembly parts, also black and white television sets. Cars, watches, electric goods, household goods, and very many other things will be imported.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER DECREES WORK TIME EXTENSION

LD262144 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 -- In order to secure the implementation of the most important targets in improving the population's living conditions, the national defense and economic development, the Council of Ministers passed a decree on prolonged work time in some state-owned enterprises for 1986-1990.

The decree provides the managers of some enterprises with the power to prolong the work time to 8 hours daily and 46 hours weekly.

The prolongation of work hours will be restricted only to cases when the realization of targets included in the national socio-economic plan, such as the raw-material and fuel distribution, food economy, government orders and commissions, export production and home market supplies proves impossible under existing technical and organizational conditions.

Depending on the needs, the new work hours would be binding either on the entire work force in a given enterprise or on just a part of it.

Any work over the hitherto binding time limits, which [words indistinct] in separate regulations, would be regarded as overtime work.

The decree adopted by the Council of Ministers is based on regulations included in the law on socio-economic planning, amended by the Sejm on July 31, 1985. The draft decree has been submitted to the trade unions for consultation.

The decree regulations cover most of trade unions' motions and postulates concerning the flexibility of application of the prolonged work time at individual enterprises.

The decree does not compel any enterprise to apply such solutions, but it constitutes an adequate legal basis for such actions in case a specific situation emerging at a given enterprise calls for such measures.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, CONTROL

AU182213 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14-16 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- At its 13 February session the State Council evaluated the periodic programs of the people's councils and the proposals of the electorate.

The State Council based its evaluation on reports submitted by Stanislaw Sroka, chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Leszno, and Mieczyslaw Janislawski, chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Zamosc.

The two chairmen stressed their councils attach great importance to extensive public discussions of draft socioeconomic plans, to supplying running information on implementing the proposals put forward by the electorate, to classifying tasks in line with their urgency, and to primarily performing tasks that can be speedily accomplished and that produce tangible social effects. In this connection they stressed that it is necessary to overcome the parochialism of individual communities and to boldly present reasons for reconciling needs with the potential to meet them.

Because of the agricultural character of Leszno and Zamosc Voivodships, they continued, the top tasks of the people's councils in the present term concern farming, living conditions of the rural population, health protection, education and school construction, housing construction, and the communal economy.

The State Council positively evaluated the implementation of the periodic programs and the electorate's proposals in Leszno and Zamosc Voivodships and praised as valuable the experience of these voivodships in exploiting local initiatives and social pledges. For this reason it advised that this experience should be incorporated in the documents prepared for the coming session of chairmen of voivodship people's councils.

The State Council noted it is important to exploit the legal opportunities for cooperation between neighboring voivodship people's councils to solve tasks beyond the strength of a single voivodship.

The State Council also examined the evaluation of the present results of the implementation of the periodic programs of the people's councils and of the electorate's proposals. The evaluation was presented by the Commission of the People's Council and Local Self-Government.

The State Council reviewed the report of the Supreme Chamber of Control about the observance by enterprise managements of the trade union law. The check on this observance carried out in 1985 was a continuation of the 1984 checks.

The 1985 check showed that despite general improvements, some enterprise managements continue to violate, at times to a considerable extent, some trade union regulations.

In connection with the continuation of these checks by the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Council gave instructions that persons responsible for recurring violations of the trade union law and those who are reluctant to observe it should be treated with severity.

The State Council appointed Janusz Obodowski ambassador to the GDR and granted Polish citizenship to 26 persons.

MESSNER HEARS, SPEAKS TO TRADE EMPLOYEES

AU141845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- Premier Zbigniew Messner met with a group of trade employees on 11 February. Although the occasion was a ceremonious one (Trade Employees Day fell on 2 February), the meeting nevertheless was of a business-like nature.

Society's expectations concerning, to an equal degree, the level of supplies, the efficient functioning of trade outlets, and polite service determine its opinion of the market and the entire economy. This thought permeated practically every speech during the meeting. Bad habits and practices stemming from the period of cheap and easy trade have to be overcome. More and more goods will not sell on their own. A change in the way of thinking and working aimed at gaining consumers, that is the prospect during the next few years. Trade must be prepared for this, it was stressed.

The trade employees did not crown themselves with laurels. They pointed out the shortcomings that still exist, the excessive administrative work of trade enterprises, the difficulties with which the economic reform is proceeding in trade, and the clear differences between the work of different outlets functioning under the same conditions. Attempts were made to find the cause of this state of affairs. One of them is the still insufficient interdependence between work quality and wages. Customer service and supplies have clearly improved in those outlets where sales commissions are included in wages.

Trade union representatives told the premier about the difficult working conditions in trade, about how its employees are burdened with many executive functions normally performed by industry, and about the continuously poor social base. Also mentioned were the still unsuccessful attempts to include typical diseases suffered by trade employees in the category of occupational diseases. The issue of professional training was also touched upon. Trade school graduates are not properly prepared to sell goods of a high technical standard.

Many speeches also dealt with the question of infrastructure. The need to develop the trade network was pointed out, and in particular to equip outlets with essential equipment such as refrigerators, cash registers, and so on. The government's decision to raise the profit margins in food trade was welcomed. This encourages the creation of stronger wage incentives on the one hand, and gives enterprises the chance to accumulate greater development resources on the other. It was stressed that the government program for developing the material base of trade should be implemented with all due consistency.

Thanking the participants for sharing their views, Premier Z. Messner said that he does not believe in dividing occupations according to their importance. But there are occupations where there is direct contact with society. The way this contact takes place has an important influence on social moods. This applies to trade employees very much. The current market situation, considerably better than it was a few years ago, raises the importance of many problems which have been in second place so far. One of these is the daily efficient functioning of trade. A considerable limitation of rationing is one of the successes of the latest period. Right now we must aim toward restricting the division of commodities. While bringing these key issues in line with the model contained in the economic reform, it is also necessary to accelerate the introduction of the reform to trade and, in particular, to apply the reform solutions to primary trade outlets, the premier stressed. The point is to give these outlets greater independence, while at the same time making the economic situation dependent on the degree to which the needs of consumers are satisfied.

The government's task is to help trade in all spheres where trade lacks the necessary driving force. This involves, among other things, relations between trade and industry and support for activity meant to improve the quality of goods and expand the scope of trade services.

The premier thanked all the trade employees for their difficult and dedicated work.

Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services, also took part in the meeting.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CHALLENGES CATHOLIC PRESS CLAIMS

AU121356 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 6

["RG."-signed commentary: "A Strategy of Division"]

[Text] When one looks through certain Catholic publications which appear in Poland, it is hard not to succumb to the impression that the policy followed in the selection of material and the manner in which certain events and developments are treated in commentaries and explanations are, viewing the matter objectively, designed to divide Polish society for political reasons by exploiting religious beliefs and convictions. Regardless of the subject being treated by a particular publication, one can detect, without any difficulty, a disquieting tendency to promote the view, at whatever price, that Catholics are discriminated against in public and political life and that the authorities follow a course of calculated and planned disregard for the religious needs of citizens.

Obviously these tendencies have nothing in common with the declared intention of contributing to the creation of a climate of trust and social accord. In essence, the intention is to make people who adhere to a religion feel threatened by the state and by doing so to create a false picture in their minds of the actions of the authorities. They contribute to the formation of negative attitudes vis-a-vis the state and its institutions by a certain misled section of the population.

The most recent example of this kind is an article which appeared in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI on 19 January and dealt with a meeting of the Press Council attached to the office of premier of the PPR government. What does the reader learn from the article? First, the meeting took place; second, that the development of the material and technological base for radio, press, and television between 1986-90 was discussed at it; third, the reader can read the full text of a highly controversial speech on the situation of the Catholic press in the country made by Slawomir Siwek during the course of the meeting.

From the speech itself the reader of PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI learns that print runs of the Catholic press are too low; that supplies of paper to the Catholic press are inadequate; and that the attitude of the authorities toward demands concerning the expansion of printing facilities for Catholic publications is "dictated by political and ideological considerations." The situation with regard to requests to import printing equipment for the West is similar and the absence of recognition and consideration of the problems of the Catholic press in the documents under discussion signifies, against this backdrop, a "denial of the existence of the Catholic community."

To support his theses the author cites a great many figures presented in a manner which inclines believers to feel under attack from the authorities. This is a strange approach, for only a certain number of publications which draw their inspiration from the doctrinal and social tenets of Catholicism are mentioned. Not only are the numerous publications of Polish Catholic associations passed over in silence but so is the fact that many publications are published by Catholic academic circles (the publications of the learned society of the Catholic University of Lublin, the Academic Editorial Board of the Catholic University of Lublin, and the Catholic Theological Academy); also ignored are titles published by individual orders. This misrepresentation, which introduces divisions into the Catholic faith itself, makes it possible to say that there are "33 Catholic journals and papers connected with the Polish episcopate" and to ignore the fact that there are 16 religious periodicals, mainly Catholics ones, published in our country. The strategy of division is even more in evidence when this figure for the number of Catholic journals and papers (we should rather say church papers and journals) is set alongside the figure for the total number of journals published so the believer reading the paper can only draw one conclusion: His needs are satisfied by mere 33 titles, whereas all the other titles which comprise the total of 2,766 periodicals and papers serve the interests of an insignificant number of people who are opposed to religion, adherents of religions, and the church. This is blatant nonsense.

The demagogic nature of such a comparison would be obvious and would require no comment, were it not for the fact that it is to persistently circulated. Editor Siwek arbitrarily decides what belongs to the Catholic press and what does not. He does not, for example, include the titles published by the PAX publishing institute.

Let us abandon discussion of whether 5 weeklies with a print run of 550,000; 3 bi-weeklies with a print run totalling 78,000; 15 monthlies with a print run of 539,800 copies; 6 bi-monthlies with a print run of 46,500 copies; and 4 quarterlies with a print run of 32,500; which, without the inclusion of 26 official diocese papers, gives a total print run of 1,201,300 at the disposal of the Roman Catholic church constitutes a lot or a little; let us return to the article in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI to see what was omitted from it. Everything that does not lend support to the view that Catholics in Poland are discriminated against was left out of it; that all the titles which appear in Poland have been affected by paper shortages; The situation with regard to delay in the printing cycle and the state of the printing base is the same; and that all titles have had to reduce print runs. There is no information on the import of foreign printing equipment for church publishing houses in recent years. There is no information on these matters raised during the prolemical debate with Mr Siwek at the press council session. The debate, and not just its content, was completely passed over in silence in the columns of PREZEGLAD KATOLICKI. Was it an attempt at the objectivity which one can read so much about in the Catholic Church's press?

PARTY CADRE POLICY REVIEWED, ANALYZED

AU052007 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No. 12, signed to press 10 Dec 85 pp 28-33

[Wladyslaw Honkisz Article: "The Party's Cadre Policy and Practice"]

[Excerpts] In line with the ninth party congress instructions, cadre policy has acquired the necessary significance in party and state activities, and programs for cadre policy under conditions of renewal and economic reform have been drawn up.

The main principles of the party's cadre policy, adopted by the 13th Central Committee Plenum in October 1983, were drawn up on the basis of the political theses of socialism. Mindful of Leninist traditions, the party has worked out a homogeneous system of the training of cadres and pays much more attention to their recruitment, deployment, and education.

The PZPR statute provision that states that parent primary party organizations must be consulted before a prospective candidate is appointed to a leading post becomes an extremely important principle of cadre policy in the ninth party congress. This principle continues to be strictly observed at central level.

However, there is much misunderstanding and controversy on this essential score in the field. Some party cells and primary organizations fail to make in depth-decisions on withdrawing a positive opinion and recommendation given to a party member who assumes a leading post. Decisions on the withdrawal of recommendation are not preceded by the statutory proceedings carried out by the party bodies of control. Such conduct provokes negative reaction, appeals, and complaints by the party members who have been deprived of their staturoy right to give evidence in their own defense.

Party cells and organizations should take the initiative in evaluating individual holders of leading posts. They can and should state their views on the appointments to responsible positions in enterprises and to demand that managing cadres eliminate various shortcomings. Trusting the cadres does not mean that the decisions on cadres should not be controlled, strictly accounted for, and verified for their principled nature.

The work of party cells and organizations with cadres should be marked by honest analyses of every party member's ideopolitical and moral attitude and results of job and social performance. The trust in the party members occupying leading positions must not be based on false tolerance, closing eyes to their inability, and lowering the requirements placed on them. Party organizations should be always mindful of reacting in good time to the conduct of the individual party members in leading positions (and not only in such positions) whose ideopolitical and moral attitude is questionable.

I have attempted to review the powers as well as the tasks and duties of party cells and organizations with regard to cadre policy because practice continues to supply us with the examples of the so-called "cadre failures." For example, 134 persons in leading positions were expelled from the party in 1985, including 40 directors and heads of various institutions at voivodship and lower levels, five town and gmina managers, and nine secretaries of urban and urban-rural party committees.

The abuse of alcohol, the neglect of duties, personal profiteering, bossism, cliquemongering, and nepotism have been most often the reasons for expulsions. The question is: Could it have been possible to avoid appointing such people to their posts?

In July of this year strict fiscal control checks were carried out in several hundred of enterprises with the result that between 11 and 10 [kilkunastu] managers were dismissed, bonuses were retrieved or suspended in the case of the managers in over 100 enterprises, and commissar managers were placed in between 11 and 19 enterprises.

Effective and timely reaction to the smallest shortcomings in the performance of individual persons in leading positions and boldly rectifying erroneous cadre decisions should be a crucial element of cadre policy. Attending to these tasks, party cells and organizations should focus their attention on the main goal of cadre policy: That right people are at the right places. There is always a danger that errors can be made in this regard because one is mindful of various "pledges" one has made within various illegal setups and groupings and because one wants to employ "one's own people."

Let us bear in mind that the consequences of cadre policy are multisided and of long duration. Wrong decisions on the appointments to leading positions result in the waste of the most valuable social resources such as qualifications, talents, energy, and efforts. Such decisions cause economic damage and highly detrimental moral and political consequences because they undermine the confidence of various communities in the policy of the PZPR and the state authorities.

When implementing the main principles of the PZPR's cadre policy, party cells and state administrative and economic bodies continue to create cadre reserves. However, this process in party cells, in the national economy, and in state administration is not homogeneous. The Central Committee and voivodship committees have set up cadre reserves to meet the needs of the party and several thousand people have been placed on the lists of cadres reserves in ministries, central offices, and local offices of state administration. It is true that a rational cadre policy requires reserves, but these reserves must not be represented merely by the lists of names locked up in the safes of supervisors. Practice has clearly demonstrated that cadre reserves are not created in office rooms, but are created by contacts with people. The standing rotation of the leading cadres is one of the more crucial issues of cadre policy. The correct stabilization of cadres does not exclude the circulation and rotation of cadres. On the contrary, it makes necessary such circulation and rotation. What the stabilization of leading cadres means is that cadre changes are not rash, that they are dictated by genuine needs, and are made in a planned manner to meet social interests. Cadre rotation is necessary to prevent the routinizing of managerial work.

In the era in which our economy is being reformed, it is extremely important to promote managerial cadres' independent thinking and actions. It is impossible to trigger social energy and harness it for the sake of speeding up development without independent action and without eliminating the deeply-rooted habit of waiting for instructions from above. The conditions for boosting the independence of managers at all levels of economic management have never been so good as they are now.

That is why we should ensure that powers go hand in hand with responsibility for independently made decisions and should fully implement this principle: Let us not expect responsibility those who lack necessary powers and let us not grant powers to those who shirk responsibility.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO AQUINO

AU271741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/2/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania sent a telegram of congratulations to Mme Corazon Aquino on her proclamation as president of the Republic of Philippines.

I believe that the links of friendship and productive cooperation between Romania and the Philippines will develop ever more powerfully in future, in the interest of the friendly peoples of our two countries, of the cause of peace and international understanding, the telegram of the Romanian head of state reads.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS GDR ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU261836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/2/1986 -- Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of Romania, sent Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the GDR, a congratulatory telegram on the 30th foundation celebration of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic.

On February 26, in the afternoon, the Bucharest Central House of the Army hosted a festive meeting devoted to the 30th foundation anniversary of the National People's Army of the GDR, generals and officers of the garrison in the Romanian capital city participating.

The meeting was opened by Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of national defence.

Colonel Karl Heinz Friedewald, air and navy military attache of the GDR in Bucharest, talked about the significance of the celebrated event.

GDR ambassador in Bucharest, Herbert Plaschke, and members of the embassy were present.

In conclusion the participants visited the pictorial exhibition from "Aspects of the Life and Activity of the Military of the National People's Army of the GDR" and watched films provided by the GDR Embassy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU221656 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received (Sheikh Abdul Mohamed), who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to our country. In his speech on this occasion, the Somali ambassador stressed the importance of official high-level visits for developing friendly relations between our countries. In his reply, the Romanian head of state reiterated our country's determination to stimulate and enrich cooperation between the two countries, particularly in developing trade exchanges and production sharing, in accordance with agreements reached during summit meetings.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES ENLARGED AGRICULTURE PLENUM

AU190601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 2, and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, on 14 February in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, to begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, warm and revolutionary greetings as well as best wishes for success in your entire activity, on behalf of the party, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

The plenary meeting drew a balance sheet of activities in 1985 and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan and examined the 1986 plan and an important number of programs for various sectors.

It examined in detail both the good results attained and a number of shortcomings and drawbacks which were manifest in the previous 5-year plan, particularly in 1985.

I attended part of the discussion that took place in plenum. Indeed, the comrades presented critically and self-critically the activity carried out in agriculture. I intended to raise a number of questions, but listening to the comrades who took the floor, I realized that all of them strived to discuss and examine in detail problems pertaining to our agriculture and that all of them, in one way or another, are not and cannot be satisfied with their results. Therefore, I thought that, generally speaking, the spirit in which the discussions were conducted was good, so, I gave up the idea of raising questions. However, I hope that this will be understood as an appreciation of the way in which the counties and units have examined the problems raised and conclusions drawn and as proof of the fact that I have put and continue to put trust in the pledges made here by all comrades who took the floor. (loud applause)

A series of proposals were advanced here; obviously they will be discussed. Those which are in accordance with guidelines for our agricultural development and which can contribute to improving activities will be taken up and resolved as soon as possible.

However, I was told that certain proposals advanced here do not conform to this line or involve useless expenditures which in no way can lead to an appropriate production increase; hence, they will probably be dropped. I do not wish now to talk about either proposals. The comrades from the National Agriculture Council and the council's Executive Bureau are duty bound to analyze these proposals as soon as possible -- before the start of the agricultural campaign, hence before March -- and report their conclusions to all counties and units, so that they know what proposals were taken up and what were dropped.

Generally speaking, we should leave this plenary meeting with the firm determination to do everything so that we thoroughly eliminate, as of this year, negative states of affairs and shortcomings and improve and perfect the entire activity in agriculture, to commendably fulfill the plan and programs aimed at attaining crops up to the possibilities of our socialist agriculture and further raising the contribution of agriculture to promoting our country's overall development and implementing the 13th congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure the fatherland's progress toward the communist society. (loud and prolonged applause).

A short while ago we published the communique on results attained in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and in 1985. The communique presents in detail the results attained in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. Generally speaking, one can discern that our fatherland has covered another important stretch along the road of raising the level of civilization, building the new social system, and improving the people's living standard.

As is well known, during the past 5-year plan we had to overcome many difficulties, some caused by the world economic crisis, others by a series of domestic contradictions which emerged in the development of certain sectors of activity and by certain shortcomings and mistakes in our activity. In these circumstances, one can assess that we have obtained important achievements in developing the national economy and raising all the people's material and cultural well-being.

One can appreciate this even more if one were to take into account the fact that the production level and the living standard of the broad masses has decreased in many countries, including the developed ones, and the situation of developing countries has worsened considerably.

As can be seen from the communique, during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan commodity production increased by more than 21 percent, national income by more than 24 percent, and agricultural production by more than 10 percent. Other branches of the national economy have also developed appropriately. Important progress was made by science, education, and culture, which are most important elements of our fatherland's development and the construction of socialism and communism.

There is no doubt that all these achievements are a most telling expression of the force of our economy, of the superiority of our socialist system, and of the correctness of the party policy, which creatively applies generally valid truths and the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism to conditions and realities prevailing in our country; we are acting to always ensure a better concordance between the forces of production and social relations and the harmonious development of the entire society. These achievements strongly prove that our Communist Party is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leading the political force of the entire nation and that, through its entire policy, the party ensures the permanent progress of the fatherland, raises the country to higher peaks of progress and civilization and continuously enhances Romania's material and intellectual strength as well as its independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

Since we have just concluded a 5-year plan, I would like to warmly congratulate all working people from all fields of activity, the entire peasantry, and all our people for results attained in the previous 5-year plan and to wish them to do everything to ensure that, in the 5-year plan we have just started, we expediently fulfill all development plans and programs and the 13th party congress decisions. (loud applause; cheers: "Ceausescu and the people!" and "our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!").

Esteemed comrades, we are entitled to look with satisfaction at what we have achieved. However, we must openly state that, even under the prevailing difficult international economic conditions, we could have obtained larger achievements in all fields, including agriculture.

We must openly state this and thoroughly examine the causes which have lessened the achievements attained in the previous 5-year plan, with a view to drawing all necessary conclusions to eliminate shortcomings and improve the entire activity. As a matter of fact, we did just this at last fall's plenum and even at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee and we again examined these problems at the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and at the Central Committee plenum.

Your plenary meeting has already made such an analysis. I understand very well the expressions of dissatisfaction of all counties, units, and working people in agriculture. I believe all of these realize we could have attained much better results in all field during the entire 5-year plan in 1985.

It is true that weather conditions in 1985 were not too good; however, they alone do not justify the unsatisfactory crops attained by certain counties and agricultural units.

A number of achievements are presented here which prove many agricultural units attained last year wheat and barley yields of more than 8,000 kg per hectare, more than 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare, as well as good crops of sunflowers, beets, potatoes, vegetables, and so forth. We have counties with good results, I am talking about the average yield per county, in wheat, barley, corn, beets, potatoes, and so forth. Unfortunately, certain counties with good agricultural crops as a rule have obtained impermissibly small crops last year. Nothing can justify this state of affairs!

I do not wish to dwell at length on these problems; I discussed them with each party concerned separately. However, I mention them here as it is necessary to draw all necessary conclusions and realize that such states of affairs should not repeat themselves under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, all these unsatisfactory results are primarily and mainly due to shortcomings in properly carrying out agricultural work with everything that it involves and in organizing and running activities throughout the agricultural year, from sowing to harvesting. Large quantities of wheat and barley were lost during harvesting in these very counties.

I again stress that I took note of the criticism and the self critical stand adopted during discussions in the plenum and sections, and of the pledge to forcefully act to ensure that such states of affairs never occur again in any county or unit. As I have said from the beginning, I consider the discussions, stands, and commitments made as a guarantee of the fact that everything will be done to unswervingly implement the plan and program, to attain, as of this year, crops up to existing possibilities.

All party and agricultural bodies and all working people in agriculture must realize that self-criticism and the admission of shortcomings and mistakes cannot replace agricultural products. However, comrades, we do not need self-criticism, but rather agricultural products! The mission of party-state bodies is not to know how to talk nicely, but to proceed to thoroughly organizing activities to ensure the unflinching implementation of development programs and plans! We need more vegetable and animal agricultural products, which can only be achieved through better organization of work through firm application of agricultural science, through proper performance of all operations -- from plowing and sowing to harvesting -- and through greater responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity. (loud applause).

I certainly do not want to hear self-criticism at the next fall meeting! Next fall, I would like us to report achievements and duty fulfilled; hence, we must work toward this goal! Maybe some comrades would say that this contradicts the party statute which stipulates that self-criticism is a form of democracy. This is true, comrades! But we do not need such democracy whereby we justify shortcomings, admit them, and fail to correct them! We need a party-state democracy which presupposes discipline, order, respect for party-state laws and decisions, and the unflinching implementation of plans. This is true democracy and true self-criticism! (loud applause; cheers: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

On the basis of fact and achievements in units and counties with good crops, we can assert that our socialist agriculture has everything it needs to eliminate shortcomings and negative states of affairs and obtain good crops and yields in all sectors as of this year, something which will increase the contribution of agriculture to promoting the fatherland's overall development and raising the people's material and intellectual wellbeing.

I would like to express the conviction that the commitments assumed these days during the plenary meeting and the unanimous adoption of the plans and programs discussed here will be reflected in actual fact by the yields to be attained even as of this year, so as to prove that last year was an accident and not characteristic of the activity of our agricultural units, and that all units and counties will conclude the year with achievements that prove that they are responsible fulfilling their mission and meet the trust put into them by the party, state, and people! (loud and prolonged applause).

Esteemed comrades, all the people have proceeded with all strength to implementing The Eight 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the long-term guidelines until the year 2000 established by the 13th party congress.

During the current 5-year plan, we must progress from the stage of a developing country to a higher stage, of an averagely developed country. We should resolutely commit ourselves to implementing the new scientific-technological revolution in all fields. We must be fully aware of the fact that any lags in the fields of science and technology will have serious repercussions not only on attaining plan provisions for the current 5-year plan, but also on the long-term development of our fatherland. We are currently at a stage of society's development when science, technology, and the latest achievements of human knowledge in all fields represent the basic and decisive element of overall progress, and all, the more so, of the socialist and communist construction. (loud and prolonged applause).

In our entire development, we will put particular emphasis on raising the technical and qualitative level of products. Likewise, we will pay greater attention to improving and properly organizing production and work, to further raise labor productivity on the basis of the introduction of automation, cybernetics, and robots in production activity. We will pay particular attention to strongly developing the energy and raw material base. At the same time we will intensify efforts to reduce energy and material consumption and recover and use energy and material sources.

We will pay particular attention, throughout our activity, to further increasing economic efficiency and the profitability of all units and firmly applying the new economic mechanism, self-management, and self-administration in all units.

At the same time, we will resolutely work to strongly develop international economic relations with all states, regardless of social system. We will actively participate in implementing the socioeconomic development program adopted by CEMA states and the program on scientific-technological progress, with a view to strongly developing each socialist country and all CEMA socialist states in general.

At the same time, we must do everything to attain our foreign trade provisions, so as to ensure our exports, as this is a prerequisite for the smooth development of the entire activity and for the implementation of our socioeconomic development programs and plans.

In our entire activity we will proceed from the targets established by the 13th congress on the passage to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other socioeconomic sectors.

Esteemed comrades, within the framework of our fatherland's overall development, agriculture occupies an important place, as one of the basic and decisive branches of the socialist and communist construction. Proceeding from the intensive development of agriculture in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we will have to firmly act to implement the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes a change in the agricultural organization and production, a strong increase in production, and a change in the thinking and way of life and work of all working people in agriculture and the entire peasantry.

You are familiar with the agricultural provisions of the 1986 plan and the entire 5-year plan, so I do not wish to dwell upon them now. The plenary meeting examined in detail this year's plan and discussed and unanimously adopted programs for various sectors of agricultural activity. One can therefore say that we have clear targets for all agricultural sectors. It is now necessary to resolutely proceed to their implementation!

Grain yields will continue to occupy the first place in the entire agricultural activity. We must do everything to attain a grain yield of about 28-32 million metric tons annually. The crops attained by various units and the average crops in certain counties strongly prove that the attainment of such a production is fully possible and that the current areas sown to grain can yield larger crops. In the future, we will probably have to reduce the area sown to grain, by strongly increasing yields per hectare.

Therefore, this target is not a requirement above available possibilities; on the contrary, it fully accords with the development stage and technical-material base reached by our agriculture and is a prerequisite for the national economy.

During the debates in plenum and sections, commitments were made for large yields on irrigated areas -- some 20,000 kg of corn cob per hectare and large yields of wheat, barley, and other grain crops. By applying established and known measures in all units and counties, we can achieve such yields. The units which have obtained large yields have done so with domestic hybrids, strains, and seeds of wheat, corn, and barley. Therefore, all units and counties can obtain such large yields. Let us do everything so that 1986 indeed becomes a decisive year for strongly increasing grain yields!

We must pay appropriate attention to industrial crops -- sunflowers, beets, soya, oil and seed flax, and so forth. In this respect, I would also like to mention the potato crop, to which we should also pay particular attention. Here we have also obtained crops that fully prove that this year's provisions can and must be achieved!

We have important programs and provisions for horticulture, vegetable growing, vine growing, and fruit growing. We have decided the entire area planted with vegetables should be irrigated. It is fully possible not only to fulfill plan provisions but also to exceed them by a lot. Hectare yields in vegetable growing are still small, including those envisaged in the plan. We have decided to increase the area sown to potatoes and vegtables, so as to fully meet the requirements for proper supplies to the people, industrial requirements, and an appropriate export.

We have a very large reserve -- aside from areas cultivated with vegetables -- namely, companion crops. Some comrades could see for themselves last spring how one can obtain lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, and other yields until May in the areas sown to corn. This does not affect the development of the corn at all; on the contrary, it obliges the workers to carry out the first weeding and ensures a production which, from a value viewpoint, exceeds the per hectare yield that can be obtained with corn, even if the yield amounts to 10,000 kg of corn. All these corps and other ones can also be cultivated in vineyards and the value of the products attained exceeds the value of the grapes that are attained there. If we talk about efficiency and higher revenues, then we must do this and extend companion crops. I say this, because I was told that certain comrades raised the issue of prices, advocating their increase. I was thinking of gradually reducing prices, not raising them. We must bear in mind that the general orientation must not be toward increasing prices, but reducing expenditures and retail prices. Only thus can we ensure the country's development and raise the people's wellbeing! However, I referred here to the issue of companion and double crops, since only thus can we achieve a surplus and a true wealth of agricultural products. We must ensure that we harvest the vegetables in March and April, not in June. Tomatoes from greenhouses should be harvest by the end of May. It is inadmissible to spend so much for greenhouses and harvested the tomatoes in July, just one week before the field tomatoes are harvested. If this is the case, then it is not worth it and we should not spend money on greenhouses. With the available areas and the catch, companion, and double crops we have, we should obtain 10-12 million metric tons of vegetables. This is the figure we should reach! We must ensure 250-300 kg of vegetables for each citizen of the country. This target must be attained next year at the latest! It is absolutely possible to do this! We will thus ensure a good and rational food supply. (loud and prolonged applause)

It is necessary to take appropriate steps to develop vine-growing and fruit-growing. The programs you have discussed aim at reducing the areas with grapes and trees by 1990, by practising intensive vine and fruit-growing and increasing the yields. Therefore, we must attain a radical change in work methods in the entire horticulture, beginning with this year.

We must pay particular attention to animal breeding and to particularly increasing the number of cattle and sheep; we primarily aim at achieving this in the state and cooperative socialist sector. Within a few years, we must ensure that about 70 percent of the total number of cattle, including cows, are included in the socialist sector. As far as pigs are concerned, about 70 percent of their total number is already in the socialist sector. Likewise, we must ensure that at least 60-65 percent of the sheep belong to the socialist sector.

We wish to ensure that there is no cooperative farm or state agricultural unit without livestock, as this is one of the key issues for the socioeconomic development of the respective units and for the fulfillment of self-sufficiency programs. It is therefore necessary to take all steps to commendably fulfill the programs on unflinchingly implementing development tasks in the zootechnical sectors, as this is a prerequisite for an intensive agriclture and for the overall development of our fatherland.

In this framework, it is necessary to appropriately increase the production of milk, meat, eggs, and wool. We must understand that it is necessary to primarily ensure the number of animals and concurrently to do everything to increase production. Let us give priority to ensuring the required number of animals, so as to be able to proceed to improving breeds, increasing production, and so forth.

We have special programs for silkworm-growing and bee-keeping. We must take all steps to ensure that these programs are expediently fulfilled.

I deem it necessary to pay particular attention to developing the fodder base, by fully utilizing natural pastures and hayfields, increasing the production attained on these areas which exceed four million hectares, making use of other natural possibilities and the pastures in forests, and expanding catch crops, particularly corn and other fodder plants. We must thus ensure a good fodder base for animals. We must appropriately use roughage and apply the technologies for increasing their quality and nutritive power. In this respect, we have acquired a good experience, which however is still applied in a small number of units. Everybody must understand that, under conditions prevailing in our country and in function of the available area, we must do everything that the fodder base for cattle and sheep should rely on hayfields, pastures, catch crops, and other crops. We cannot opt for an increase in the consumption of grain!

All our programs require resolute steps to better utilize the land stock, in accordance with the country's laws and the overall development of society. The land is the national wealth of all the people, regardless of its forms of ownership. It is nobody's personal property, it belongs to the entire nation, and the society and state are responsible for the proper administration and utilization of the land.

We must understand that we are dutybound to do everything to use the land more rationally, to cultivate each meter of land, and to firmly apply the law according to which nobody can own land, under any form, unless he tills it. According to the law, the land must be taken over by and ceded to units that work it! This also applies to cooperative units which do not cultivate their lands. The untilled land will be taken away from them and given to other units which will cultivate it. There should never be a repeat of last year's situation when large areas remained uncultivated. This applies all the more so to zones with uncooperativized agriculture, where the land is owned by citizens who are obliged to fully cultivate it! Nobody may rent the land or give it, under any form, to somebody else to work it. If somebody does not fully till his land, together with his family, then he will lose his land which will be given, in accordance with law provisions, to state or cooperative units.

We should resolutely work to introduce order and discipline in rationally using all the land. At the same time, we must carry out irrigations, drainage, and soil erosion work and increase the fertility and productivity of the land. We have an arable area of about 0.42 hectares per capita. On this area we must ensure -- I am talking about the people in agriculture -- the necessary yields for a good supply and for meeting the country's needs. That is why we should rationally use each square meter of land; at the same time we must also take steps to increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. Unfortunately, not everybody applies these measures or carries out the required elementary operations. The counties and units which obtained good crops last year did not do this at random or work miracles; rather, they obtained these crops as a result of their care for the land and of the fact that they have cared for and tilled the land for years on end and performed all the necessary work to increase its fertility and productivity.

We cannot change the present situation and obtain large yields unless we pay the nceessary attention to all operations which increase the land's fertility and productivity. I do not wish to dwell now on these operations, which you are all familiar with anyway, but I want to stress that they must be carried out, comrades! The law also stipulates this! We must take steps to ensure that all established operations and programs are being carried out under good conditions.

We must act to properly organize activities in all agricultural units to fix the size of fields in accordance with the structure and contour of the land. We have decided to renounce large fields of 1,000 or 2,000 and proceed to a rational organization of smaller fields, in accordance with the nature and contour of the land. Everybody must find the best way to utilize and properly organize each farm and unit. The appropriate organization of all kinds of agricultural units is a prerequisite for the implementation of our programs.

We must further strengthen the socialist state and cooperative ownership in agriculture. It must be understood that in agriculture, like in all other sectors of activity, the socialist ownership is the guarantee of carrying out the new agrarian revolution, achieving an intensive agriculture, obtaining the envisaged yields for this year and the coming ones.

We know how private property operated in all sectors, including in agriculture; we know what kind of yields were obtained in those days! We must fully realize that only by strengthening and developing socialist ownership -- which also includes zootechnics, which I just referred to, and all other sectors -- will we be able to carry out the new agrarian revolution and achieve an advanced agriculture, which can meet the people's requirements and really occupy a front-ranking place among the world's agricultures! (loud applause).

It is necessary to grant all assistance to peasants from noncooperative areas, so that they can commendably work their land; we must supply them with everything they need -- seeds and tools -- and ensure that all those working in areas which cannot be cooperativized obtain ever better crops and contribute to the overall development of our agriculture.

We must pay particular attention to the activity of state agricultural enterprises. Beginning with this year, they must regain their position as units with the best yields and highest efficiency. We must improve the activity of agricultural production cooperative farms and strengthen the economic force of each unit, by appropriately developing all branches of activity and obtaining appropriate productions.

Resolute steps should be taken to improve the activity of machinery stations, so that they can carry out good quality agricultural operations on schedule, by firmly applying the law provisions concerning the pay and remuneration of all mechanizers, including their management, in accordance with the timely performance of operations and the yields attained. Machinery stations are obliged to participate in carrying out and checking all operations until the harvesting of the crops, particularly as their remunerations depend on the yield results.

One of the very important problems in agriculture is that of production costs. Unfortunately, expenditures per hectare have increased a lot, without justification, in recent years. We decided to review the situation and establish norms for each operation and each expense in agriculture. It is absolutely necessary to radically reduce production costs and material expenditures and increase the profitability and economic efficiency of agriculture, with a view to appropriately raising agricultural production! Each operation and each additional expense must lead to an appropriate increase and surplus of production and profits.

We cannot allow extra expenditures for the same yields as before or even smaller ones! It is the duty of each state unity and cooperative farm, of the managements, experts, and machinery stations, let alone of the agricultural directorates, to take all steps and thoroughly examine the problem of expenditures for each field of activity as well as each leu that is to be spent.

Proceeding from this, we also revised the system of granting advance money and loans. I believe that we made a serious mistake by granting unlimited advance money from the start; certain units have received almost the entire value of their crops before they even started growing it. What kind of incentive can a cooperative or other unit have to care for its production if it had already received its money?

We have decided in general that the advance money cannot exceed 40 percent; in the case of certain crops, the advance money will amount to 10, 15, or 20 percent, the rest to be handed over when the crop is harvested and delivered to the state. In this way, everybody will struggle to harvest the crop under good conditions and fully deliver it to the state, as their incomes depend on it.

All management councils, experts, peasants, and machinery stations workers must become more active themselves and call to account the managements which do not act appropriately.

We should firmly apply the principles of material incentive and the overall contract system in agriculture, with revenues being determined by the yields attained. Generally speaking, we should improve and perfect management in all agricultural sectors, increase the role of general meetings in agricultural cooperative farms, state agricultural enterprises, and machinery stations, and improve the functioning of collective management councils in all these units.

Let us do everything to ensure that the joint agro-industrial councils properly coordinate and use the cadres and manpower to implement production and development plans. I again emphasize the role of cadres and experts, which must do everything to commendably fulfill their high responsibilities in organizing the entire activity in agriculture. Each expert must do everything to prove his abilities and knowledge through the yields and results attained and must contribute to carrying out the program for the development of our agriculture!

The agricultural directorates and the other agricultural county bodies also have a very important role to play. They must stop living in a state of expectancy -- so to speak -- believing that things will get done by themselves if these bodies send some circulars or make a telephone call from time to time. I have said it on other occasions too, that agricultural activity is not carried out in the county capitals and even less in Bucharest. Agricultural activity must be carried out in units and farms, as a matter of fact, in the field! The agricultural engineers must stay out in the field from morning till night and when the need arises even during the night! They must understand and get to know the soil, they must understand and get to know the plants, and they must understand and get to know the animals! This is a good agricultural expert, a good agronomist, zootechnician, veterinarian, and so on and so forth! From the office one cannot see the needs of the plants and of the animals! Only when one knows and sees the situation can one decide on the steps to be taken at a certain time. This is a rule for those who work in the Ministry of Agriculture and for those who work in research. Generally, we must see to it that the agricultural experts fulfill their very important role as organizers of agricultural production and ensure the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution! (loud applause)

I have referred mostly to agriculture, although representatives of the food industry, silviculture, and water management are also present here. Of course, the food industry and the units of the food industry have a duty to work with the utmost determination to most favorably use the agricultural products and to contract for and purchase vegetable and animal agricultural products. The guidelines have been worked out. In the food industry we must attain a radical improvement of the situation. We must do everything to ensure the state supply of all necessary products and, at the same time, to ensure a good supply to all counties and localities. Nevertheless -- I repeat what I have already said on previous occasions -- self-sufficiency in no way means the lessening of the state supply and reducing delivery to the state supply. A good self-supply means, primarily, to fulfill production; any form of supplementary consumption can take place by achieving a supplementary production.

We have worked out a number of measures and will most resolutely apply the law whenever we notice that it is violated, including in animal slaughtering in excess of the plan provisions. It should be clearly understood what so-called necessary slaughtering is included in the slaughtering plan of the county or of the unit and we will take resolute measures against anybody who violates this law. Nobody can act according to his own will and consume as much as he wants to, thus contributing to the destruction of the livestock! He who wants to consume more, must produce more! He who wants to consume according to the provisions must produce according to the plan! The laws are very clear and I asked the agricultural and food industry bodies to firmly apply the law provisions. I request the people's councils, the agricultural bodies, and all the agricultural workers to act in this respect. The observance of laws, discipline, and order is compulsory for everybody, including private farmers! Under no circumstances can anybody slaughter a calf! This is the law provision and this has to be observed entirely!

We decided to contract for procurement of all calves which the citizens can not raise or which exceed the citizens' needs for renewing their livestock; we decided to contract for them entirely so there should not be any more excuses and thus we will ensure the fulfillment of the programs we have in developing livestock. But, I repeat, ensuring the supply of the state supply of agricultural and food products is compulsory and ensuring the fodder supply for the livestock is also compulsory. We must ensure order in this field of activity because ensuring fodder is necessary for fulfilling our programs.

All these things require the improvement of the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food Industry. A close and constant cooperation should be set up between these two ministries because only in this way can the activity be carried out appropriately. Certainly, we would like to avoid situations where one covers up for the other and we hope that the Ministry of the Food Industry, in its new form, will not conceal the shortfalls of agriculture any more. Therefore, both ministries should take all the necessary measures to increase responsibility, to better organize work, and to transfer the entire activity down to the production line from the ministries where it has been carried out on paper!

As regards silviculture, we have a special program. I requested the comrades working in silviculture to review the program and to formulate a program for this 5-year plan period in order to completely conclude the reforestation of those areas which have not been reforested for a long time. We must see to it that, after 1990, we start normally -- so to speak -- to ensure the immediate reforestation of the areas where annual gradual forest cutting takes place and to eliminate this very negative situation which affects both the economic potential and the ecological situation and the climate. We will send bodies from the central organizations to the counties in order to ensure the firm application of the program on forest production, forest development, and on rational exploitation in order to completely put an end to the abuses that have taken place.

In silviculture as well as in all other areas of activity, responsibility and order are required. All bodies and silvicultural personnel should most favorably fulfill their roles and the tasks devolving upon them.

The same thing can be said about the bodies of the National Council of Water Management both at the center and in the counties. We have to carry out big operations of water management, of adduction, enbankment, regularization, sewerage, dam and reservoirs building, which are under direct control of the National Council of Water Management. At the same time, the National Council of Water Management is responsible for all the irrigation works and the works in the field of energy for the entire water system. There are many problems in this field, too. I hope that they have been discussed in the sections of the plenary meeting for water management problems -- including the problem of water quality, something that requires much more firm and resolute measures. Therefore, all the workers in the field of water management have the responsibility to work and do everything possible in order to commendably fulfill the tasks devolving upon them in this very important area for our entire nation, because water becomes an increasingly important issue of our existence and we must protect it, manage it, and preserve it under favorable conditions!

We must act resolutely in all fields of activity in order to apply scientific knowledge and to increase the activity of scientific and technological research. In this respect, I would like to mention only a few things regarding agriculture. Certainly, we have achieved some good results; we have seeds and hybrids which demonstrate a very high productive potential. But we have even better programs. In this field of activity, science has made significant progress. I can recall that, a few years ago, when we discussed such yields as 8,000 kilograms wheat or 10,000 and 20,000 kilograms corn per hectare, some comrades, even those working in agricultural research, did not believe in the possibility of achieving such yields. Today, they have become more confident, view things with more courage, and look for steps to exceed even these objectives. But, certainly, our priorities are to spread these large yields throughout the entire agriculture. We have demonstrated that it is possible to achieve this. Now, we have to make this fact known quickly. All workers in the field of research must more resolutely and more firmly get involved in implementing these objectives! Therefore, we need plants with a shorter growing season. The hybrid 420 is very good and if it had not exceeded 100 growing days it would be wonderful -- thus, science must make sure that we achieve this feat!

We have good wheat varieties; nevertheless, if we succeeded in harvesting the wheat crop up to 15 June, these varieties would become the best kind, because we would avoid the period of intense heat when we have great losses. Science must look ahead more daringly! It would be very important to us not to plow for wheat every year and still obtain two crops with the same seeds. Therefore, we must think more daringly in the fields of agricultural sciences and genetics and to use what nature created in the case of other plants in order to obtain new ones, through new methods, through human interference.

Still, we are in a worse state in the field of livestock. While in the field of vegetables we have attained a number of good results, in the field of zootechnical research we are lagging. Our animal breeds give good production; nevertheless, our zootechnicians and researchers have not come up with many new things. They are not sufficiently concerned with setting forth new fodder technologies; on the contrary, they have renounced methods used previously and push us towards using expensive and costly things. Therefore, we must very seriously analyze the problems regarding the activities in the fields of zootechnical science and take all the necessary measures.

We cannot be entirely satisfied with the results of veterinary medicine either, although we have registered some good results. Our veterinary medicine has not kept pace with the new realities. We have good veterinary medicine but the experts are not sufficiently engaged in fighting disease and in actions which can lead to an increase in the birth rate and can reduce fodder consumption per kilogram of meat. Unfortunately, as regards fodder consumption, we greatly exceed the level achieved in other countries. Therefore, in this field too, the zootechnicians and the veterinarians have much work to carry out in order to fulfill the very important task entrusted to them.

The achievement of the agrarian revolution and intensive agriculture requires more resolute and decisive actions on the part of agricultural science in all the areas in order to commendably fulfill the programs. I include here the food industry, too. We must analyze all these things together with the entire Agricultural Academy and with all the sectors and formulate together the steps that have to be taken in order to radically change the current situation and increase the role of agricultural science in implementing the new agricultural revolution.

We must also improve the agricultural training, the activity of instructing cadres and raising the quality of the professional level of the working people and of all the peasantry. Modern agricluture cannot be achieved without cadres, without education of all levels, based on the latest discoveries of science and technology, and without a close cooperation between education, research, and production! We must well understand that there cannot exist an agricultural expert or worker who cannot use the agricultural machines. Therefore, we must review the entire educational system and speedily bring about appropriate improvements in order to elevate the educational level of all the cadres and of the entire peasantry. This is a decisive factor for implementing the agrarian revolution and achieving modern agriculture! After all, it is man who decides on these things, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause)

In coordinating the entire activity and all areas, the National Council of Agriculture must commendably carry out its duties to control and to guide activities and to ensure that the decisions and laws are observed in every field of activity and by every management council in every area of activity. I have the impression that the comrades have concentrated more on agriculture -- something that is understandable -- but in accordance with it, all the other areas of activity should enjoy the necessary attention and the assistance required for fulfilling the tasks.

The development of agriculture requires that all state bodies, planning bodies, central supplying bodies, and all county people's councils increase their responsibilities and fulfill the tasks and duties entrusted to them.

Likewise, all basic party organizations and the party bodies in all fields of activity must also increase their responsibilities. The Communists in agriculture -- as well as in all the other areas -- must well understand that they must do their utmost to unflinchingly implement the programs and observe the laws and decisions and that fulfilling the role of leading political force requires the unity of efforts of all agricultural workers and of all the peasantry in order to commendably carry out the entire activity.

The level of party bodies' activity is not measured according to the number of meetings they held but according to the way in which they observe the laws and decisions and according to the production registered. Therefore, the party activity is not something abstract; it is measured by the results attained in production and in labor. The party's decisive task is to ensure the implementation of the economic program of developing our homeland's material assets. This will ensure the victory of socialism and communism.

Without these things we can talk a lot about communism but we will never reach communism! But we are determined to reach communism, and we must do our utmost to speed up the process of attaining this target in our country by working better and uniting the entire nation around the party in order to ensure the unflinching implementation of the Congress decisions and of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country and the firm advance toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, I intended to mention some international issues, too, but I paid more attention to agricultural issues -- and I think I decided correctly -- therefore I will not mention these matters any more. Our entire nation and all of you are well aware of our international policy and of the fact that we do our utmost to achieve peace, disarmament, and a world free of nuclear weapons and wars and to achieve equal cooperation among all the nations of the world, based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. We will continue to make more resolute actions in this respect because we are convinced that by struggling for peace and by cooperating with all the countries of the world regardless of social system we properly serve the interests of our nation, of socialism, communism, and the cause of peace throughout the world! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

In concluding, I would like to draw attention to the fact that we are at the beginning of the agricultural tasks. Although we had some snowfalls these past days and there is a good snow, particularly for agriculture, we must not, under any circumstances, postpone or discontinue the activities of preparing for sowing and for all the other agricultural activities. On the contrary, we must intensify our activities in order to be ready to sow the moment favorable conditions exist and as early as possible in order to be able to carry out all the other activities required for that period, because only in this way will we ensure the appropriate basis for this year's crops.

All the other programs and measures we have discussed here must also be implemented by each unit and each person. They must not be left at the ministries, counties, and neither at the units themselves. All these programs must be studied in detail, during the next few days, in all the units and on this basis the duties must be set forth for every farm, every worker, every cooperative member, and every peasant belonging to noncooperative areas. Only by taking all the appropriate organizational measures can we ensure the implementation of all these programs. Otherwise, very good programs can stay put in offices and be mentioned only during some meetings. But we do not need this! I must stress again, that the duty of all the agricultural workers, of the party, agricultural bodies, people's councils -- from the first to the last person -- and, obviously, the duty of the National Council is to make sure that these programs and plans are well-known down to the last worker, to the last peasant, to the last expert, and down to the last person. Only in this way can we guarantee that these programs will be implemented! I would like to request that, during the next period, all forces be involved in implementing these measures in order to ensure the commendable fulfillment of this year's plan provisions and programs.

I believe that the discussions held here, and the general meetings that have begun and continue to debate and discuss the measures to be taken at the lowest level in order to implement the actions of fulfilling the programs, will create the necessary conditions and give us confidence that the working people in agriculture will work to attain the best results and will be able to present similar good results like the workers class. As a matter of fact, this is the best way of strengthening cooperation and unity between the workers class and the working peasantry, cooperation with the inteliigentsia, and the unity of our entire nation! Each person must do everything in order to contribute with his entire energy and capability to the implementation of the tasks regarding the overall development of our homeland! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this belief, I wish complete success in the activity of all members of the National Council, of all agriculture bodies, of all working people, and of all the peasantry! I wish you much health and happiness! (Loud and prolonged applause, prolonged chant of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiam and close unity, all present in the hall stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP and for its secretary general, the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

Plenum Issues Appeal

AU250814 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Scinteia in Romanian on 16 February carries on its entire page 3 the 5,000-word text of the "Resolution-Appeal of the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management" endorsed at the Plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture held on 15-16 February in Bucharest in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The first 700 words are devoted to tasks and duties as described in the Ceausescu speech delivered at the plenary meeting. This part of the Resolution-Appeal is printed in small print and is followed by a 600-word passage printed in large letters which includes the appeal to various ministries, bodies, and working people to "use the technical-material base with maximum efficiency in order to strictly apply the recommended technologies aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan provisons for grain yields."

Throughout, the Resolution-Appeal alternately carries decisions (in small print) on various ways of achieving better yields, and the corresponding appeals to fulfill the decisions (in large print). It concludes with an appeal (printed in very large letters) to all the working people in agriculture and food industry to do their utmost "to commendably fulfill the programs endorsed by the enlarged plenary meeting and unflinchingly act in order to implement the guidelines and recommendations included in the masterly speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

SFRY PRESIDENCY ON MEDITERRANEAN, TERRORISM

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia today expressed serious concern about the dangers to peace and security in the region resulting from the present situation in the wider Mediterranean area.

A statement on the Mediterranean, issued by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, says that the situation in the region is fraught with a threat of uncontrolled development which may lead to far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in Europe and in the world.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia appeals to all factors of the international community to make active efforts against the use of force and confrontations, in favour of creating the best possible conditions for confidence- and security-building in Europe and in the Mediterranean, and for an unhampered and independent development of all Mediterranean countries.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia warns that the constant deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean is taking on a special dimension in the ever more pronounced activeness of the military factor, accompanied with a higher concentration of military effectives and arsenals, including nuclear arms.

In the present situation, the increasingly frequent military exercises and other demonstrations of a military nature in the vicinity of the territorial waters of coastal countries represent a new, serious exacerbation threatening to break out in dangerous, unwanted incidents, the Presidency says.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that the whole situation has serious implications for the security of coastal countries in the Mediterranean, especially the non-aligned ones, which are as a result exposed to various threats and pressures.

The complexity and the cause-and-effect links among crises in the Mediterranean, as well as their extended duration with no discernible signs of an early and just solution, are seriously aggravating the existing contradictions, which causes interference and conflicts between forces and factors outside the Mediterranean to intensify, says the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Assessing that no motives can justify threats with force, interference in the internal affairs of others and pressure, Yugoslavia extends its full support to the independence and sovereignty of all Mediterranean countries.

Yugoslavia likewise most severely condemns all forms of international terrorism which threatens the lives of people, the security of countries and stability in individual countries and the broader regions. Yugoslavia therefore urges that this problem be resolved through cooperation within the system of the United Nations.

The Presidency also points to the need for taking urgent actions for opening the process of settlement of the Middle East crisis. In this context, the Presidency proceeds from the conviction that there can be no lasting and stable security in the Mediterranean without elimination of the existing focuses of crisis, and, above all, settlement of the long-lasting crisis in the Middle East, at the core of which lies the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The most suitable framework for attaining this goal is an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, says the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The statement recalls that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned and Mediterranean country, actively supports and makes efforts in the spirit of UN resolutions, C.S.C.E. Final Act and decisions of the nonaligned summit meetings, for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, with the broadest possibilities of coastal states to exert in a sovereign and decisive manner their influence on favourable developments in their own area.

In accordance with this, Yugoslavia has become directly involved in and is ready to continue investing efforts in all activities connected with the strengthening of multilateral forms of cooperation, to which the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe and the Mediterranean can and should offer their full contribution.

Yugoslavia has always proceeded from a firm belief that peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean and Europe are closely interconnected, which is one of the strategic demands laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, says the statement of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE BAD FOR SFRY-PRC PROJECTS

LD280743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav organizations have increased their exports to China by almost 40 percent through deliveries of goods to this market to the amount of $133 million. Since at the same time they have bought goods from China for only $56 million, the created adverse trade balance to the detriment of our Chinese partners could upset our good position on their market. This was stated today in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy in the section for economic cooperation with China.

The adverse trade balance was also said to bring uncertainty to the realization of several joint projects, among which is the refining of Chinese oil in Yugoslavia and opening coal and copper mines in China, which the two partners planned to exploit jointly.

MAMULA RECEIVES ANGOLAN AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER

AU222004 Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received yesterday Colonel Iko Carreira, deputy defense minister and commander of the Angolan Air Forces and air defense, who as head of his country's military delegation is paying a friendly and working visit to our country and our armed forces. They discussed current questions regarding the cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two nonaligned countries.

MAMULA CHAIRS 25 FEB MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD262139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in Bel Belgrade today. The session, which was presided over by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, discussed some issues of the armed struggle, all-people's resistance, and the functioning of all the structures of the system of all-people's defense in a possible war situation and on temporary occupied territory.

It was stressed during the debate that significant results have been achieved in that sphere but the need was emphasized for a speedier and more efficient solution of some theoretical and practical issues.

It was noted that a considerable contribution can be made to the further improvement of our society's overall defense preparations in the solution of these issues. At the Military Council session reference also was made to some issues regarding the further development of the rearguard system. On this occasion the need for possibilities were stressed for the further socialization of certain aspects of our society and our armed forces' material preparations for an all-people's defense war.

VETERANS SET CONGRESS DATE, DISCUSS ANALYSIS

AU271801 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The 10th Congress of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia will be held in Belgrade on 9 and 10 June. This decision was made at the session of the Federal Committee of the veteran's organization held today. The main debate at this session was about the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. Here is Kosta Krajincanic's report:

The general opinion of the veterans' organization is that the Critical Analysis has started all essential questions of our economic and social life, but has failed to reach the essential questions of our economic and social life, and that the solutions offered are not appropriate. Most participants agreed with the assessment of Ivica Gretic, made in his introductory speech.

Very harsh judgements on the Critical Analysis were pronounced. The document was much criticized for using language and vocabulary that are abstruse and incomprehensible to an ordinary person, even bureaucratic, as one participant in the debate put it. Our society has too many documents like this, Andra Milanovic remarked. Why does the analysis not contain proposals for specific solutions? Vlado Scekic asked. According to him, this is primarily because republican and provincial centers were not ready and did not want to renounce their power, their monopoly on all spheres of life, and their power over the federation.

Such opinions about the Critical Analysis were, however, not shared by Arsa Kovacevic and Stane Pavlic, and Bogo Gorjan was of the opinion that this document has particularly Marxist approach to the problems of our system.

To conclude, here is part of the speech made by Mihajlo Svabic, president of the Veterans' Federation Presidium:

[Begin Svabic recording] I do not think that this analysis is a scientific work based on Marxism. I have heard people who hold doctors' degrees and deal with these questions and who have similar opinions. I prefer to think that this is a political agreement based on consensus, and that it contains the most that people -- who are sure one should not change the system but change people, relations, and behavior -- can tolerate and make concessions to. But at the same time, the document contains a minimum number of changes in the system, and these changes fail to meet present needs. Problems are too difficult and we cannot turn the course of events in some other direction with such interventions. [end recording]

CRITERIA FOR ELECTING LCY ORGAN MEMBERS SET

AU271325 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- For the members of the LCY organs we should people and elect Communists who resolutely strive to fulfill the LCY program and the Constitution as basic tenets of our socialist self-management, Communists who advance brotherhood and unity, and Communists outstanding in their activities to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

More Young People

The decision regarding the criteria and methods for the election of members to the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory Commission, and the LCY Supervisory Commission adopted at the 25th LCY Central Committee session held on 14 February also points out the necessity for electing people who are established in their own communities and who, as candidates for the members of the LCY Central Committee, are also accepted in other communities.

In the candidature and the election of the LCY organ members, the decision states, we must make sure there are among the members Communists from all generations, particularly the young generation, as well as women.

At least the same number of workers should be represented from associated labor in material production as there are in the LCY membership structure, and there should be a large number of those engaged in creative work in all spheres of social life. It is also necessary to secure a suitable national composition of candidates.

Nominations, the drawing up of the list, and the election of candidates as members of the LCY organs will be conducted on the basis of this decision and on the basis of the republican and provincial LC Statutes, as well as on the basis of the statutory decisions of the LCY Organization within the Yugoslav People's Army. After the completion of this planned election procedure, the republican LC central committees, the provincial LC committees, and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army will, by 10 March 1986, forward their lists with candidates for the members of the LCY organs to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee for consultation.

On the basis of the lists forwarded in such a way, the Cadre Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will prepare a report for the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee containing its opinions about the proposed candidates. The Presidium will then inform the LCY central and provincial committees as well as the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army about its opinions, suggestions, and recommendations regarding the concerned lists.

Secret Ballot

The committees will then inform the LCY Central Committee Presidium of its opinions, suggestions, recommendations, and proposals formed about some of those cadre solutions.

The central committees of the republican LC's the provincial committees of the LC, and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are obliged to examine the proposals and opinions received from the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and other committees and then to inform the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee about its viewpoints on these by 1 April.

The candidates for the members of the LCY organs will be elected during April and May 1986 at the republican LC congresses, at provincial conferences, and at the conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. The lists with candidates for the members of the LCY organs will be forwarded to the Central Committee by 1 June.

The 13th LCY Congress will, through a secret ballot, elect members to the LCY organs, the number of members being determined by a special resolution. Members who receive more than half of the votes of the total number of the congress delegates will be elected.

SFRY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DEBATES KOSOVO

LD252331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted a proposal today on changes and amendments to the law on guaranteeing working assets which has been under preparation for some time. One of the most important innovations is the provision that facilitates the pooling of unused depreciation reserves by organizations which do not have sufficient working assets to realize joint development programs, and particularly programs of interest for the country's harmonious development.

The delegates then adopted a law on the federation's archival material which establishes the rights and obligations regarding documenting, gathering, sorting, protecting, and utilizing the federation's archival material.

Following this, debate began on the Federal Chamber's proposed conclusions in connection with the pressured emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which was discussed at the previous Assembly Chamber session.

Following several hours of debate in which several suggestions were forwarded for improving the proferred text, it was decided that the working group should prepare a new version, and that the Chamber should continue to work on the other points on the agenda.

Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy chairman in an introductory report stressed that the average personal income for the first 9 months of last year amounted to 40,661 dinars, 78.3 percent higher than in 1984.

For the first time in several years, Jakovljevic stressed, personal incomes had registered a real growth of 2.8 percent. Differences do exist between the republics and provinces, because personal incomes have fallen in real terms in Macedonia and Vojvodina.

The chamber adopted a report on the health standard of basic foodstuffs and articles for general usage and an analysis on the development of contagious diseases in the past 10 years, and it requested the Federal Executive Council to endorse and publish a list of laboratories to analyze foodstuffs and articles for general usage and to assess the need for establishing new ones.

Dr Branko Poecek, Federal Institute of Health Protection director, in his introductory remarks said that contagious diseases, whose treatment depends upon the health service, are on the decrease, while those requiring joint efforts from the entire society are stagnating.

Tuberculosis has been on the decrease for the past 30 years, though a large number of cases have been recorded in some areas. A struggle against tuberculosis in our country continues to be the health service's priority task, but one tends to forget this in some parts, Pocek warned.

Speaking about AIDS and trichinosis, he pointed out that drug addicts and homosexuals are AIDS risk groups and that examinations have revealed a considerable number of infected people among drug addicts and a negligible number among homosexuals.

Pocek told the chamber that AIDS is not a priority health problem, but that it requires special caution. On the other hand, Pocek stressed, special attention must be devoted to fight trichinosis, because while 56 cases were recorded in 1969, 102 were recorded in 1973.

The Federal Chamber delegates also examined a report on measures and activities undertaken at the federation level to implement a social contract on the foundations of the joint policy in the employment field.

The chamber today adopted a decision on amendments and addenda to the Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service statute. Amendments and addenda to the law on the foundations of the banking and credit system also were adopted under urgent procedure. The most important change lies in the fact that establishing the credit worthiness of a loan applicant, apart from approving investment credits, will not be applied this year, but as of the beginning of next year.

The delegates adopted a proposal to relieve Federal Court Judge Ivan Bele of his duties at his own request. He will be replaced by Stefan Horvat, the present deputy federal public prosecutor.

The adoption of conclusions in connection with a Federal Executive Council report on the pressured emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo will be discussed tomorrow, because a working group did not prepare a final text.

A debate on draft conclusions, which went on for several hours, was due to amendments by a group of Kosovo delegates to draft proposals prepared by a working group formed after the last session which was devoted to emigration from Kosovo.

On the basis of Kosovo delegates' amendments, the working group prepared a new version of conclusions which was supported by all speakers. However, they gave various views on how to combine the two versions to make the text correspond to both the complexity and importance of the problem and to the Chamber's scope of duty.

Different views were heard on whether conclusions should state that the Kosovo political and security situation could be considered stable while emigration continues. AIT was warned that Albanian nationalism and irredentism on the one hand and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and chauvinism on the other cannot be regarded as identical motives for emigration. A question was raised whether the Federal Chamber can positively assess the activities of all-people's defense, social self-protection, and security service in the province, or whether it is only supporting them.

A great deal of attention was devoted to whether special stress should be laid on the fact that the struggle against irredentism means activity aimed at unmasking its centers, because, as Aslan Fazlija pointed out, they are constantly being unmasked.

There were different opinions on whether conclusions should contain the existing stand not allowing the election to responsible duties of those candidates who participated in counterrevolutionary and hostile activities, because, as Kosovo delegates stated, such has been the case.

A large number of delegates dwelt on the fact whether and under which form the conclusions should refer to the Bujan Conference which has been abused by Albanian irredentists.

The majority supported Hisen Ramadani's opinion that this is more a subject for the congress resolution on Kosovo, and that Federal Chamber conclusions must stress that it is indispensable in the struggle against irredentism to emphasize the national liberation committee session in Prizren which invalidated the Bujan Conference decisions on the separation of Kosovo and Metohija from Yugoslavia.

Debate Continues

LD262238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] A session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber took place today at which the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and other issues were debated and a number of proposed laws adopted. Dusko Mandic:

Despite the assumptions that the emigration from Kosovo will be omitted from the agenda since delegates from Kosovo had certain comments on the proposed conclusions, this item remained and was debated all morning. The introductory report, as we have already reported, was delivered by Federal Chamber Vice President Mustafa Sabic, who warned of the difficulties in the work since there are differing approaches to the whole group of questions. While emigration continues, Batirc Jovanovic said in the debate, the situation in Kosovo cannot be considered stable.

Zarija Martinovic called on the Federal Executive Council to provide information on immigrants from Albania and on their material position -- that is, their real estate -- while Aslan Fazlija said that the conclusions had been subjected to criticism so that they might best cover the council's obligations and its tasks, as well as accurately reflecting the true situation in the region.

Dusan Pekic said that despite numerous reports the situation in Kosovo is not satisfactory although many claim the opposite. Thus, it transpires that we are arguing over whether the rate of emigration is slower or faster, the delegate said, adding that this is not an economic category but an ideopolitical and military-strategic one. He called for some political leaders to be held responsible, and said that they confine their work to forums, while the nationalists go unhindered in poisoning the consciousness of young people and some citizens, and not only in Kosovo.

Today's session took place in the shadow of another meeting. A group of more than 100 citizens from Kosovo of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality were in the assembly at that time. They arrived at the assembly this morning for talks with Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi who received them and talked to them for some hours. Also participating in the talks was Assembly Vice President Zdravko Ciric.

In the afternoon part of the assembly session Ilijaz Kurtesi spoke to delegates on the subject of the talks, stressing that the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins had presented their position and difficulties at the meeting and sought energetic measures aimed at implementing the conclusions adopted thus far.

An official statement also was issued on the talks. Besides this, several proposed laws were adopted today, and the chamber continues its work tomorrow. It is expected that the conclusions on emigration from Kosovo also will be adopted at that time.

FEC Conclusions Adopted

LD271453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly unanimously adopted conclusions on the Federal Executive Council's report about preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress.

It has been stated in the conclusions that specific results have been achieved in Kosovo on improving the sociopolitical and security situation but that the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is still going on, must be stopped since the creation of ethnically pure Kosovo could have far-reaching consequences.

The conclusions stress the need for the progressive forces of Kosovo, helped by all the republics and Vojvodina, to launch an even more resolute struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in order to create all the conditions necessary for a safe, peaceful and equal existence and work of members of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The Federal Chamber obliges the Federal Executive Council and all other federal organs to take even more efficient measures so that the tasks set by the SFRY Assembly in its conclusions on preventing the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo can be carried out.

Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, stated that after an extensive, meaningful, and serious debate the SFRY Assembly adopted, with a maximum degree of agreement, the conclusions which will contribute to the efforts to resolve the country's most difficult and most pressing problem.

KURTESI RECEIVES KOSOVARS, LISTENS 'CAREFULLY'

AU261902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi received at the SFRY Assembly today about 100 citizens from Kosovo, Serbs and Montenegrins, who arrived in Belgrade with a view to presenting to our highest delegate body their view of the emigration under duress. We have just received an announcement by the SFRY Assembly Information Service which reads as follows:

SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi, Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly, and Milan Jonovski, general secretary of the Assembly, today received a fairly large group of Kosovo citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality who informed them during a lengthy conversation about difficulties and problems they are confronted with in their everyday life and work.

The citizens from Kosovo demanded a more resolute activity of all social and state factors of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia with a view to preventing by efficient measures all forms of nationalist and irredentist pressures and bureaucratic arbitrariness which are creating a very grave political climate in Kosovo and fomenting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

After having listened to them carefully, President Kurtesi briefed them on the most current activities that are being undertaken in the country with a view to improving the situation in Kosovo and halting the emigration of the non-Albanian population from the region. He also stated that all their remarks, grievances, and demands will be discussed with greatest attention and submitted to competent organs in Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Kosovo to be solved.

Kurtesi called on all people present to invest maximal efforts themselves and make a constructive contribution with a view to returning confidence between nationalities in this part of our country and creating conditions for more efficiently solving ideopolitical, economic, and other problems in Kosovo, starting from the LCY Central Committee Platform and other documents which established positions and policy for permanent stabilization of the situation in this province.

Ciric Talks With Kosovo Group

AU261149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The Federal Chamber session is taking place today in the SFRY Assembly. Despite the announced possibility that the conclusions about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo may be removed from the agenda, as it was requested [traziti] by Kosovo delegates, this possibility was dropped. The changes to the proposed conclusions made after the submission of Kosovo delegates' amendments were explained by Mustafa Sabic. At the same time in the small hall of the SFRY Assembly Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly, are talking to about 100 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo who arrived this morning from almost all over the province.

10TH SERBIAN LC CONGRESS SET FOR 26-28 MAY

LD262208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, which had a number of important issues of the life and work of Serbian Communists on the agenda, ended with the decision that the 10th Serbian LC Congress will be held from 26 to 28 May.

The Serbian LC's top body also established the program of tasks, measures, and activities in implementing the LCY Central Committee stands on relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This program will serve as the ideopolitical platform for consolidating unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the coming period and should be observed by all LC members, organizations, and leaderships in the republic.

The Central Committee also discussed and accepted a draft of the changes and amendments to the Serbian LC Statute which the Serbian LC Statutory Commission should adopt shortly and present, in draft form, for public debate which is expected to last until 10 April. The adoption of this document settled all the differences of views expressed earlier on the concepts of unity of the LC of Serbia and autonomy of the Kosovo and Vojvodina LCS. The session adopted the proposal to nominate Slobodan Milosevic for the post Serbian LC Central Committee President by majority vote while the proposal that Dusan Ckrebic and Radisa Gacic be nominated LCY Central Committee Presidium members from the LC of Serbia was adopted unanimously.

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